



LOUISIANA Nursery & Landscape NEWS

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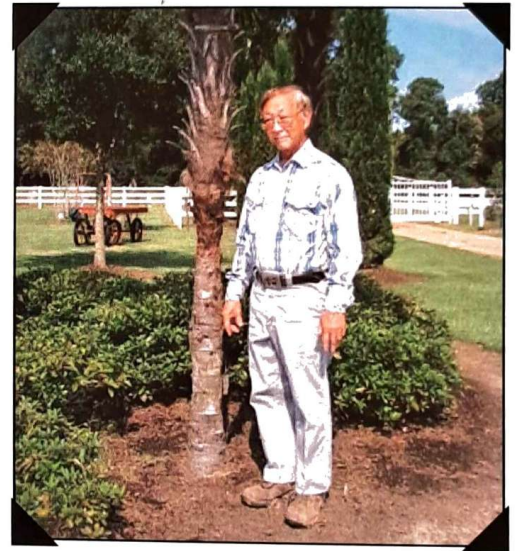
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IN THE SPOTLIGHT: Walter Imahara

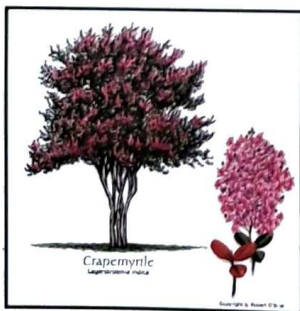
It was December 29, 2007 and as I walked up to the St. John the Baptist Catholic Church in Folsom, LA, a long line of people were waiting to pay their last respects to Dennis McCloskey. I spied Walter and Sumi Imahara waiting in line, so I walked up and joined them. As we waited in line, Walter was so enthusiastic about his arboretum that he said to me, "Severn, you should come see it and give me some pointers as to what I should do." Of course he was just being modest because he has probably forgotten more than I've learned about landscape design. Walter has asked me before to come see his arboretum but I told him this time I will come. So finally on April 16, 2008 I arrived at his weekend home and 15 acre arboretum in St. Francisville, LA. What a magnificent job he has done with what was once a cow pasture on the northern outskirts of St. Francisville.

But, Walter is no newcomer to the 'Green Industry'. As a matter of fact Walter has had a fascinating and rewarding journey through life. He was born in Sacramento, CA in 1937 to second generation Japanese-American parents. They were engaged in raising grapes, strawberries and chickens when World War



II began and were soon to be placed for 3 1/2 years into Relocation Camps in California and finally in Arkansas. Once released, Walter's father, James Imahara, came to St. Francisville where he restored the antebellum gardens surrounding Afton Villa. Interestingly, and probably by Walter's design, Walter's weekend home and arboretum is just up the

(Continued from page 33)



Crape Myrtle Mistakes
Buck Abbey ...pg. 15 - 16



Texas Phoenix Palm Decline

Nigel A. Harrison and Monica L. Elliott

Until recently, the only Florida palm disease caused by a phytoplasma was lethal yellowing (LY). In late 2006, a second phytoplasma disease was confirmed in west-central Florida (Sarasota to Tampa). This disease is called Texas Phoenix palm decline (TPPD), and was first observed in the United States in the southern coastal region of Texas in the late 1970s.

Texas Phoenix palm decline is caused by

a phytoplasma, an unculturable cell wall-less bacterium. The phytoplasma has been classified as a member of 16S rDNA RFLP group 16SrIV, subgroup D (16SrIV-D). The signature DNA sequence obtained from the diseased *Phoenix* palms in Florida was a perfect match to the signature of a phytoplasma known to cause Texas Phoenix palm decline on *P. canariensis* (Canary Island date palm) in

(Continued on page 6)

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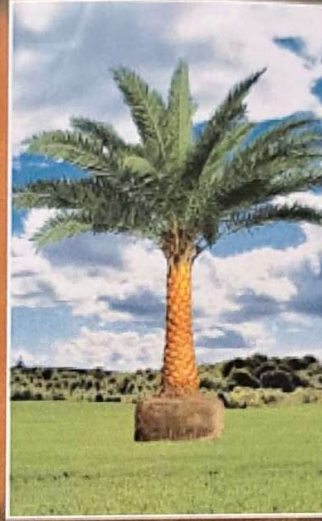
Thousands Available



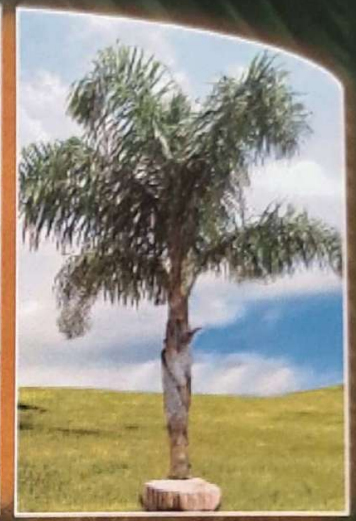
Silver Bismarckia
10' - 18' OA



Roebelenii DB/TP/QD
up 8' OA



Phoenix Sylvestris
3' - 8' CT



Queen Palm
10' - 24' OA

Live Oak
up to 18 (3.5 - 4" C)



Bottlebrush
up to 18' (3.5 - 4" C)



Silver Buttonwood
up to 14' OA



Drake Elm
up to 16' OA



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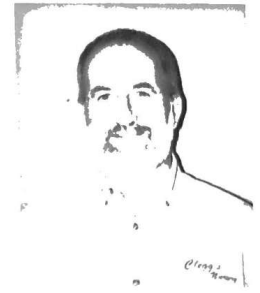
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THE PRESIDENT'S VOICE

Hello LNLA members,

We had a very productive board meeting in July. I would like to thank Regina Bracy, Allen Owings and the staff at the Hammond Research Station for hosting the meeting. If you have not had the opportunity to visit the Hammond Research Station it is definitely worth the trip. There are numerous acres of display gardens, many using plants in a landscape setting. I was truly impressed!

Severn is in the process of setting up the Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Scholarship and Research Foundation. Upon completion, information will be available on how you can make tax deductible contributions to the Foundation. I think that funding scholarships and research is vital to the continued growth of our industry.

I hope that everyone has taken advantage of the many trade shows this summer. They are always a good opportunity to network, visit old friends and see new products first hand. I'm looking forward to the 11th annual Gulf States Horticultural Expo, Jan. 30-31, 2009. It is the premier garden show in the south. Make plans to attend now.

Please continue to visit the LNLA website www.lnla.org to stay informed of upcoming events. If I can be of any assistance to anyone, please call me at 225-292-6524, or email me at tfennell@cleggnursery.com.

Sincerely,

Tom Fennell
LNLA President



“Who Is Tending Your Register?”

by *Mark Mayberry*

Here’s a tale from Mike Wyrick, a regular reader of my “Shazzam” articles:

“I thought I would share a situation that I witnessed last night. I wish it was a Shazzam, but it’s not. This didn’t happen to me, but I overheard or observed most of the event.

My wife and I went to dinner at a Cracker Barrel restaurant. When we went to the cashier stand on our way out, we saw a cashier acting really annoyed by a customer. The customer was explaining that their bill didn’t have the meals that they had ordered. The cashier sighed, rolled her eyes and said ‘I guess I’ll have to get your waiter up here to fix it then.’ A few minutes later the waiter showed up and the cashier explained the mix up to him in a very annoyed tone. The waiter’s answer was ‘So, what do you want me to do about it?’

After a little more discussion he went back to the kitchen and returned a few minutes later with a ‘corrected’ bill. The cashier shoved it toward the customer and said, ‘Is this what you ordered?’ The

customer said ‘Well, we had these two meals, but there’s one meal missing from the bill.’ The customer was actually concerned at this point that she was not being charged for something she ordered! Again, the cashier let’s out another sigh and rolls the eyes.

Now the manager, who was manning another register, finally stepped in. ‘Don’t worry about that other meal. You folks have waited here long enough,’ he said. Not charging for the meal was the right thing to do, I suppose, but why he didn’t step in sooner is beyond me!! The customer must have stood there for at least 15 or 20 minutes while this whole fiasco unfolded and the manager was standing 3 feet away, ringing out customers on another register.

If that’s not a double Nega-zzam I don’t know what is!! I just thought you might want to add this one to your collection.”

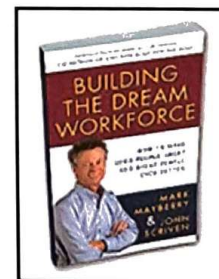
Mike, you’re right. This is a double Nega-zzam! Cracker Barrel is a very successful corporation, but attitudes like this (especially in this economic time) will send these restaurants in a negative direction. This is a simple case of the ‘wrong’ people (the cashier AND the waiter) in the wrong place. The leadership team at this particular Cracker Barrel must be sitting on

the famous rocking chairs on the restaurant’s porch (If they’re not running a register, ignoring what’s going on next to them.)

Any of your team members that come in direct contact with customers should have a “Shazzam” attitude, and you’re putting your company at risk when you put the “wrong” people in face-to-face contact with your customers.

My thanks to Mike for sharing this story with us.

© *Mark Mayberry*



Are you ready to get serious about Customer Service? Order my new audio CD, “Eight Steps To Better Customer Service” (\$20.00) at my website, www.MarkMayberry.com.

Mark Mayberry is an international speaker, author, and consultant. Mark wants your input about his newsletter! Please write him at: The Mayberry Group, 6015 Twinpoint Way, Woodstock, Georgia 30189. You can call Mark at (800) 394-6138, or send Mark an E-Mail: (Mark@Markmayberry.com) Visit Mark’s website at www.MarkMayberry.com!

YOUR SHAZZAM CHALLENGE ... Do you have the ‘right’ people in the ‘right’ place? You can’t afford not to!



THE BUG DOCTOR

SCALE INSECTS

Worldwide there are 33 families of scale insects, and 11 of those families occur in Louisiana. This unique group is quite varied and complex. All are piercing, sucking insects with incomplete metamorphosis, yet each is very different in appearance. Some excrete wax that is constructed into shell-like covers for habitat and protection. Others secrete wax as a flocculent mass or body cover that aids in protection from predators, parasites and sprays. Many are sessile, and once feeding begins, they settle down at a location and remain there throughout their life cycle. However, others are mobile throughout their life cycles. Many are host-specific while some have a vast host range. All scales affect plants in several ways: first, by direct feeding or drawing the nutrients out of the plant as they feed; second, by excreting honeydew from excess foods they ingest and creating a growth medium for a complex of endemic fungi that grow on the surface of plants and on other surfaces that eventually develops into a black mat known as sooty mold; third, scales can cause plant dieback or death either by the vast numbers they can produce or by the toxins they inject into the plant to keep the plant sap flowing while they're feeding.

Scales have little problem reproducing because reproduction occurs with or without males. Some species have a single generation each year while other species are capable of producing three to 12 generations each year. An example of a scale's ability to reproduce is shown by the white peach scale, which infests many crops and plants. A plant infested with just two females at the beginning of the season could by year's ends total more than 44 million individuals. This is why it is imperative to find infestations and control them in the early stages of development. Scales, however, are very subtle when they initially infest a plant. Look for discoloration in the foliage; erratic growth; dieback; bees, wasps or ants on plants; honeydew excretions or the beginning of sooty

LOUISIANA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROL OF PESTS OF ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING PLANTS (cont'd)				
Plant and Pest	Insecticide	To Make		Remarks
		1 gal	100 gals	
CHRYSANTHEMUM Aphids	*Meritol 25 WP Carazote M		0.5-1 lb/50sq/acre 6.0 oz/acre	Two sprays-five days apart.
Leshtrites	1-1000		2.66 oz/acre	Based on volume and square footage
	Azadirachtin	1-4 packets		
	Pestican	0.5 tsp	4 cups	
	Avon 2-15 EC	0.2 fl oz	22.0 fl ozs	
	Carazote SC	1.2 cups/1 gal	4.8 cups	
	*Auro 1.2 EC	1.2 cups/1 gal	4.8 cups	
Spider mites	Proforce 3.2 EC	1 tsp	20 ozs	Treat when mites first begin to appear on foliage
	Malathion (57% EC)	1 TBS	3 pts	
	Kelthane (35% WP)	1.5 cups	1.17 lbs	
	Talstar 10 WP	1 tsp	1.8 TBS/10 gals	
	*Meritol 25 WP		0.5-1 lb/50-gal/acre	
	Floramite	1/3-2/3 tsp/gal	2-4 ozs	
	Ultra Fine Oil			
	M-PEH	1 TBS	0.5-2.0 gals	
	Tetram S WDG	16-32 oz/acre	8-16 ozs	
	*Judo		2-4 cups	
CRAPPE MYRTLE Aphids	Talstar 10 WP	1 tsp	3-8 TBS/10 gals	Follow label Treat when aphids first appear to prevent sooty mold stain. Make slurry with 1 TBS orange and 1 TBS water. Paint band on trunk base width of diameter in April and late May For greenhouses, shade houses, and field nurseries.
	Malathion (57% EC)	1 TBS	3 pts	
	Endosulfan 50 WP	1/3-2/3 tsp/gal	2.5-5.0 ozs	
	Orthene TTKA73S		2/3 lb	
	*Endosulfan	1/3-2/3 tsp	2.5-5.0 ozs	
	Malathion	1 TBS	3 pts	
DAHLIA Spider mites	*Meritol 25 WP	1 tsp/10 gals	1.3 TBS	Treat when spider mites appear on foliage.
	*Flagship 25 WG		2-4 ozs	
	Ultra Fine Oil	0.25 tsp	4 ozs	
	Acid 0.15 EC	1.5 cups	1.17 lbs	
Termites	Malathion (57% EC)	1 TBS	3 pts	Does not effect adults but will cause sterilization, effective against young mites, can be used only two times a year, to control adults use adulticide, for use in greenhouse, lath, and shade house only.
	Floramite	1/3-2/3 tsp/gal	2-4 ozs/100 gals	
	Tetram S WDG	16-32 oz/acre	8-16 ozs	
	Same as for Chrysanthemum			

mold growth; or any other unusual markings on the foliage or stems. On occasion, scales will infest the root systems of plants, so complete examination may be necessary to find the problem.

Management of scales can be accomplished. How long it takes depends on how soon you find the infestation and the proper timing and selection of the management strategy. We always can spray and achieve control, but on occasion we can use natural controls such as predators and parasites. So how and when we apply materials can be critical. Wrong timing or wrong methods of control can cost us both time and money and could affect the beneficial populations working for us. The optimum way is to identify the scale, select a material that will control it, apply it when it's most effective (when the scale is most vulnerable) and apply it in a manner to protect beneficial populations.

We have several good materials that are effective -- Orthene, Flagship, Merit, Marathon, Dimethoate, Safari, Dursban, Tristar, Talstar, Supracide or Tame. These materials are found in different formulations, and the wettable powders,

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

LOUISIANA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROL OF PESTS OF ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING PLANTS (cont'd)					
Plant and Pest	Insecticide	To Make		Remarks	
		1 gal	100 gals		
FLOWERING PEACH AND QUINCE					
Aphids	Imidan 10 WP	1 tsp	1-8 TBS/10 gals	Follow label	
	Orthene TTO 75S 97S	1 TBS	2-3 lb		
	Malathion (57% EC)	1 TBS	3 tsp	Treat when aphids appear	
	Thiodan (50% WP)	2 tsp	1 lb		
	Distal 12 EC	2 tsp	1 lb		
	*Merr 75 WP	1 tsp/10 gals	3.5 TBS		
	Oil Emulsion	1/2 pt	6 gals	Apply during dormant season	
DAY LILIES					
Aphids	Malathion (57% EC)	1 TBS	3 pts	Make three applications of Malathion.	
	Imidan 10 WP	0.6-1.8 oz/10 gals	4 lbs	Spray four weeks apart beginning in January. Make two applications of Distalate spray or Distalate granules four weeks apart beginning in February. Apply Distalate granules the rate of 8 oz/30 fl. row.	
	Dimethoate (2L)	4 lbs	2 qts		
	Distance 0.86 EC	1.3-2.3 tsp	6-12 oz		
	Orthene TTO 75S 97S	1 TBS	2-3 lb		
	Endosulfan 50 WP	1.3-2.3 tsp/gal	2-3.0 oz		
	*Merr 75 WP	1 tsp/10 gals	3.5 TBS		
	Distalate (2% granules)				
	Spider mites	Axid 10 EC	0.25 tsp	4 ozs	Make two applications 2-3 weeks apart when mites appear. Do not use with oils or spreader stickers.
		Fluorfenate	2-4 ozs/acre	1.3-2.3 tsp/gal	Apply as needed up to 3 lbs/acre/yr. Does not effect adults but will cause sterilization; effective against young mites; can be used only two times a year; to control adults use acaricide.
	*Merr 75 WP		0.5-1 lb/50 gals/acre	for use in greenhouse, bath, and shade house only.	
	Ultra Fine Oil				
	Tetran 5 WDG	16-32 ozs/acre	3-16 ozs		
	*Judo		2-4 ozs		
GLADIOLI					
Thrips	Orthene TTO 75S 97S		2-3 lb	Spray or dust growing plants of weekly intervals beginning when leaves are six inches high	
	Carbaryl (10% Dust)	--	8 ozs		
	(50% WP)	2 TBS	2 lbs		
	*Merr 75 WP	1 tsp/10 gals	3.5 TBS		
POINSETTIA					
	Plant Fume 101	Greenhouse only		Follow label	
	Orthene TTO 75S 97S	1 tsp	2.3-1 lb		
	97S	10.5 tsp	6-12 ozs		
	**Distance 0.86 EC	1.3-2.3 tsp	6-12 ozs		
	Maverik Acetamifos	--	4-10 ozs		
	Talstar 10 WP	--	3-8 TBS/10 gals		
	Endosulfan 50% WP	10 ozs/acre			
	Imidan 2.4 EC	10-2.3 ozs/10 ozs		Whitflies only.	
	Orthene 75S				
	Morastan 4F	1 tsp	4.8 ozs		
	*Merr 75 WP	1 tsp/10 gals	3.5 TBS		

(Continued from page 1)

the Corpus Christi area of Texas. DNA analysis has determined the Texas Phoenix palm decline phytoplasma is related to, but genetically distinct from, the one that causes lethal yellowing.

The phytoplasma is most likely spread by a planthopper, but it is unlikely to be the planthopper *Myndus crudus* that transmits lethal yellowing. In the one insect survey conducted by the Texas Department of Agriculture in the Rio Grande Valley where Texas Phoenix palm decline was active, *Myndus crudus* was rarely found. However, several other candidate planthopper species that could perhaps vector the phytoplasma were found in abundance.

Phytoplasmas are systemic pathogens found only in the phloem tissue (vascular tissue transporting carbohydrates) of plants. They are not known to survive outside either their plant or insect hosts. Planthoppers are piercing-sucking insects that feed on phloem sap, and in doing so acquire the phytoplasma. The insects spread the phytoplasma from plant to plant as they visit different hosts during their feeding activities.

It is not known when the Texas Phoenix palm decline phytoplasma arrived in Florida, but it would have taken considerable time for both the pathogen and vector populations to increase to their present significant levels. The phytoplasma was probably moved from Texas to Florida via an infected insect, as very few, if any, mature Canary Island date palms are moved from southern Texas to Florida. The presence of the Texas Phoenix palm decline phytoplasma has been confirmed in symptomatic *P. canariensis* (Canary Island date palm), *P. dactylifera* (edible date palm) and *P. sylvestris* (wild date palm) in landscape and field nursery sites in Sarasota County, Manatee County, Pinellas County and Hillsborough County. How far and how quickly Texas Phoenix palm decline will spread (both north, south and inland) is unknown. Since movement of palms occurs widely in Florida, it will not be surprising if people help to spread the disease, unknowingly, by moving vector and infected hosts.

Currently, the known susceptible hosts for the Texas Phoenix palm decline phytoplasma are *Phoenix* species, specifically *P. canariensis*, *P. dactylifera* and *P. sylvestris*, and *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (queen palm). However, thus far, only a few queen palms in only one nursery site have been confirmed with this disease, whereas the disease has been observed widely in *Phoenix* species in a four-county area (Sarasota, Manatee, Hillsborough and Pinellas counties).

(Continued on page 29)

soluble powders, granules and flowables are better formulations than the emulsifiables. They leave a better residue and are not as quickly affected by high temperatures and ultraviolet light. The growth regulator Distance is another functional tool in our chemical arsenal. The use of ultra fine oils can enhance any spray applications for scale insects and mite control. Application, rate, water pH, timing and coverage are just as important as what you use. Rate is particularly important as formulations change. And with all the new labels on materials like imidacloprid, a wrong rate could be phytotoxic to the plant. If it is not strong enough to control the scale, it could develop tolerance or resistance.

Several more pages of the "Louisiana Recommendations for Control of Pests on Ornamental and Flowering Plants" are included here and we'll include more recommendations in the next Newsletter.

Identification of scales can be made by sending a sample in alcohol to me, Dr. Dale Pollet, Department of Entomology, Baton Rouge, La, 70803. Some identifications can be made with pictures, which can be sent to me at dpollet@agctr.lsu.edu.

Article submitted by Dr. Dale Pollet, LSU Department of Entomology, (P) 225.578.2180, (C) 225.281.0585, (E) dpollet@agctr.lsu.edu.



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Notes From The Secretary

Severn C. Doughty, Sr., LNLA Executive Secretary



Hi to all my good friends,

In this column I'll finish up reviewing the responses you made in the survey sent out with your membership renewal notice last December. In Question Number 3, it was asked, "Do you read the 'Louisiana Nursery & Landscape News?'" An overwhelming 121 members said yes, they read it and only three said no.

When asked "What articles or sections interest you most?" Sixteen (16) said all, 14 research, 11 new plants, 6 disease, 4 insects, 3 industry news, and 2 each said chemicals, education, new products, vendors and weeds. The following were single answer responses: activities, calendar, news about people, laws, epidemics, issues about the industry, landscape research, ornamental highlights, Mark Mayberry's 'Shazzam' column, In the News, The Bug Doctor, Extension Update, Weed Doctor, personal information, LSU AgCenter information, new technology, meetings for continuing education and horticulture updates.

When asked about length, five (5) said too short, no one said too long and 91 said about right. When asked what should be taken out, four (4) said none, 1 said minutes of meetings and one (1) said too many pats on the back – Humm – Those were the only responses to that question.

When asked "What would you like to see us add to the News?" Three (3) said articles about members, two (2) each said excellent coverage, more business profiles, and varieties and availability. The rest of the single answer responses included: more information on students, pathology reports, individual nurseries, landscape irrigation, feature new cultivars, more personal stories, more retail best practices, business planning tips, continuing education series, new products, classifieds and self improvement/motivation.

In Question Number 4, "Would you like to advertise in the 'Louisiana Nursery & Landscape News?'" Nineteen (19) said yes and 91 said no. The 19 who indicated that they would like to advertise, I sent them information on advertising.

In Question Number 11, "Are you a Certified Nursery & Landscape Professional?" Forty three (43) said yes and 75 said no. I was glad to see so many that indicated that they were Certified which is approximately 36% of the respondents. But there's a lot more room for members who are not Certified to become Certified. Also asked in the same question, "If no, would you like to learn more about it and become Certified?" Twenty nine (29) said yes, 23 said no and there were 72 NA's. Of the 29 who indicated yes, I sent them information on dates and registration.

In Question Number 17, "Would you, as the owner or manager of a business, be willing to serve as a LNLA Board of Director?" Thirty four (34) indicated that they would be interested, 75 said no and there were 17 NA's. I listed all the names and contact information on those individuals indicating yes and gave it to the Board so the nominating committee could pursue some of them for next year's election of officers.

In the last question, Number 19, "Do you have any questions, comments or concerns you'd like to share?" There were 91 NA's and 8 no's. Three said to keep up the good work and all the rest of the following responses were recorded once. "I much prefer buying wholesale plant materials but, have to buy retail too. Prices become almost prohibitive in retail in my area. As a new business owner, it is very difficult to face this 'mark up' discrepancy. It even looks like many customers buy fewer plants now but rely more on large superstores.", "LNLA is an excellent organization and serves the industry well. It serves as a common ground for our Ag research and information institutions and brings their resources together. Thank you for serving the nursery/landscape/irrigation entities so well!", "not at this time", "Send out notices of up coming events more often." (And hopefully you've noticed more post cards in the mail notifying you of Certification Reviews, Hospitalities, etc.) "LNLA does good work", "Great Job", "No, but good show at Folsom", "Thank you for your help and support", "Give more options, educational discounts, and resources to college students plus vendor discounts.", "Happy Holidays", "How can I be profitable and not over priced?" (If this person is a landscaper, I would consider cost accounting of time, materials, labor, insurance, advertising, etc. and factor that into an hourly rate to do the job. Make certain that all costs are covered then see what markup you can charge to be profitable. You also can see what other landscapers charge per hour in your locale and charge accordingly. The American Nurseryman magazine book store also has books for sale on

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estimating costs for landscape jobs and bidding that can help determine costs and pricing.), "Let's keep working together.", "How does one go about the best way to hire workers on visas that are legal?" (We have a new LNLA member, Robert Kershaw, who is a lawyer and is involved in H2-A and or H2-B programs. Look in your directory for his contact information - It's the Law Office of Robert Kershaw.), "Don't forget retail. If it suffers then ultimately so does all aspects of ornamental horticulture.", "How many inspectors do we have in the state?" (I just called Ansel Rankins, Assistant Director of Horticulture and Quarantine Programs with LDAF and he indicated that there were 50 inspectors currently working in Louisiana.), "H2-B and H2-A concerns are huge right now and needs to be rectified.", "Involve the landscape side more in the organization.", "Can you guys take over regulatory issues from LDAF? LDL?" (No, I'm sorry but we can't do that.), "New management - look forward to being a member.", "Please keep the website updated and working. Could we have LNLA meetings in different parts of the state so more members could attend? What about our own mini Expo?" (Currently, there is the Southeast Louisiana Nursery Association (SELNA) that meets regularly in the Folsom area, the Northwest Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association (NOWLNLA) that meets in Northwest Louisiana three times a year, the Southwest Louisiana Nursery Association (SWLAN) that meets in Southwest Louisiana 3 or 4 times a year and the Central Louisiana Association of Nurserymen (CLAN) that meets in the Forest Hill area. For information or meeting dates look in the Newsletter for 'Regional Report from Green Industry Associations' or contact me. SELNA even has a website and trade show in the fall. Look at our website, www.lnla.org, under links to access the SELNA website.), "Good luck to our new Ag. Commissioner.", and the last comment but certainly not the least, "I'm 70 years old and my wife Brenda and I have been married for 48 years; Bob Chamberlain, Bossier City, LA" (Congratulations, Bob and Brenda, on this milestone).

That's it for the survey and I wish to thank all of you who replied. It gave me and the Board great insight as to what you like, didn't like and what you'd like to see in the future of YOUR organization.

In closing, if you have a comment, announcement, request and /or criticism or would like to make a contribution to the newsletter, please contact me at 318-872-4677 or email me at scd357@cmaaccess.com.

Until next time.....

Best regards,
Severn C. Doughty, Sr.
Executive Secretary



LOUISIANA Nursery & Landscape NEWS

LNLA's newsletter, *Louisiana Nursery & Landscape News*, is a quarterly publication. Advertisement space can be purchased by any green industry business. A discount is available to LNLA members with annual contracts.

NEWSLETTER ADS

Quarterly publication: (Jan/Feb/March), (April/May/June), (July/Aug/Sept), (Oct/Nov/Dec).

Ad Size	Dimensions	LNLA		
		1 Qtr	(Member) 1 YR	(Non-Member) 1 YR
Full Page B/W	7-1/2" X 9-1/2"	\$110	\$325	\$425
Full Page color		\$200	\$800	\$1,000
Half Page/Vert. B/W	3-1/2" X 9-1/2"	\$90	\$250	\$325
Half Page/Vert. color	3-1/2" X 9-1/2"	\$100	\$400	\$600
Half Page/Horiz. B/W	7-1/2" X 4-1/2"	\$80	\$210	\$270
Half Page/Horiz. Color	7-1/2" X 4-1/2"	\$100	\$400	\$600
Qtr. Page B/W	3-1/2" X 4-1/2"	\$45	\$125	\$180
Qtr. Page Color	3-1/2" X 4-1/2"	\$60	\$250	\$400
Bus. Card B/W	3-1/2" X 2"	\$35	\$90	\$140
Bus. Card Color	3-1/2" X 2"	\$50	\$225	\$350

GRAPHICS FEE - \$60 per hour when design services are needed. No charge if ads are provided.

Ad copy: Two copies are required. A velux hard copy and a file copy in a pdf or tiff format with fonts converted to curves.

For further details contact the editors:

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USING BIOFUNGICIDES TO CONTROL POWDERY MILDEW ON ROSES

Powdery mildew (caused by *Sphaerotheca pannosa* var. *rosae*) is the primary disease that affects roses. It is a fungal disease that can be seen on leaves, young shoots and stems, buds, and flowers. It is characterized by a grayish or white powdery growth on the plant (Figure 1).

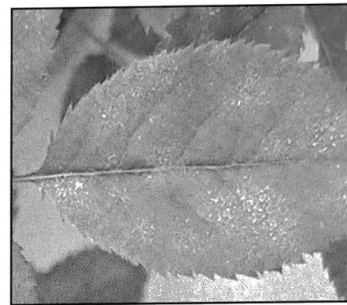
Powdery mildew causes leaf curling, yellowing, premature defoliation, and in some cases, death of the plant. Powdery mildew has been successfully managed mainly by synthetic, chemical fungicides. However, there has been an increased interest in biofungicides to manage powdery mildew that are less toxic and more environmentally friendly. Biofungicides are considered to be a more sustainable alternative to synthetic fungicides.



Figure 1. Powdery mildew on leaves of rose.

Experiments were designed to determine the efficacy of weekly spray applications of biopesticides Sil-Matrix™ (potassium silicate), Fosphite® (phosphoric acid), Kali-

green® (potassium bicarbonate), and Manniplex Traffic® (chelated silicon) on powdery mildew of miniature rose cultivars 'Sonja' and 'Alto'. Heritage® (Azoxystrobin) was applied alone or alternated with the biofungicides. Alternating fungicides is a common practice used to prevent the development of resistance of the fungus to the fungicides. The plants were graded weekly using a disease rating scale. Plants treated with Kaligreen®, Heritage® alternated with



Kaligreen®, and Heritage® alternated with Fosphite® were significantly less susceptible to powdery mildew as compared to the other treatments. However, these treatments should be used as a preventative not as a curative. As soon as plants show signs of powdery mildew, those plants showing symptoms should be removed. This study indicates that Kaligreen, Heritage alternated with Kaligreen®, or Heritage® alternated with Fosphite® can then be applied to help prevent further spread of powdery mildew.

This article was submitted by Mary Beth Robichaux and Jeff S. Kuebny, (E) jkuebny@agcenter.lsu.edu

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this topic in 2008.

Allen Owings has replaced LSU AgCenter horticulturist Tom Koske as the official LSU AgCenter representative for Paul Coreil on the **Louisiana Horticulture Commission**.

Louisiana House: Home and Landscape Resource Center recently held ribbon cutting ceremonies in Baton Rouge. This is a LSU AgCenter Learning Center to showcase smart building, hurricane resistance, energy efficiency, etc. Sustainable landscape practices are also being showcased. The center is located near the intersection of Nicholson Drive and Burbank Drive across the street from the new LSU baseball stadium.

Please let me know how we can assist you in your green industry efforts.

Sincerely, *Allen Owings*

This article provided by Allen Owings, Professor of Horticulture, Hammond Research Station, LSU AgCenter, (P) 985.543.4125; (C) 225.603.8096; (F) 985.543.4124, (E) aowings@agctr.lsu.edu





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IRS Increases Mileage Rates Through Dec. 31, 2008—The Internal Revenue Service announced an increase in the optional standard mileage rates for the final six months of 2008. Taxpayers may use the optional standard rates to calculate the deductible costs of operating an automobile for business, charitable, medical or moving purposes. The rate will increase to 58.5 cents a mile for all business miles driven from July 1, 2008, through Dec. 31, 2008. This is an increase of eight (8) cents from the 50.5 cent rate in effect for the first six months of 2008 <http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=184163,00.html>.

ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE NEWS AND NOTES

This quarter, I thought we would review the current status and efforts with the statewide extension program at the LSU AgCenter as it pertains to its' efforts to provide service to Louisiana's nursery and landscape industry. We always welcome your comments and suggestions. Please let us know what we can do to assist you.



Continuing Educational Program Efforts

The LSU AgCenter works with Mississippi State University and Auburn University, along with our respective state associations, in the development of the educational programs at the **Gulf States Horticultural Expo**. We are diligently working to enhance these efforts and improve the quality of presentations. Input has been sought and received from green industry members and their comments have been valuable. We should have the January 2009 program completed in September. We will also be working to provide more advanced publicity on this program and do more mailings, etc to increase Louisiana attendance at the GSHE educational program.

The **Louisiana Plant Materials Conference** was held annually 1994-2004. It was held again in 2006 and is scheduled for October 29th at the Hammond Research Station.

Dan Gill, extension service consumer horticulture specialist, continues to work with **LNLA in the CNLP program**.

The **Mid South Greenhouse Growers Conference** continues in cooperation with Mississippi. This event may will move to a two day meeting and may move to July in 2009. Watch for further details.

We are constantly working to **expand field day efforts** for green industry professionals. A landscape horticulture field day was held at Hammond in 2006. A turf and ornamental field day we held at Burden Center in Baton Rouge in 2007 and a landscape horticulture field day was held at Hammond in 2008. Would you watch a virtual field day on the computer? Is this something we should pursue?



New Educational Programs

New educational programs developed/conducted over the past few months included the **Risk Management Workshop** for green industry professionals held in Hammond in February and an **Ornamental and Turfgrass Landscape Maintenance Workshop** held for landscape contractors in Hammond in February.

The Hammond Research Station is also regularly hosting **continuing educational programs for licensed arborists** in Louisiana (this program is coordinated by Hallie Dozier).

The LSU AgCenter worked with the Southeast La Nursery Association to recently host an **Environmental Stewardship Workshop** for nursery growers with follow up effort planned for the future.

A **landscape management short course** for green industry professionals was held in July in Baton Rouge. This three day event will be held annually. This year it is in cooperation with the Baton Rouge Landscape Association.

Expansion of **educational programs at the SELNA trade show** is being developed. The LSU AgCenter is working with SELNA and Tangipahoa parish county agent Annie Coco in promotion and development of educational programs to be held this October at the trade show in Mandeville.



Communication Improvements

The LSU AgCenter is now once again sending a **commercial nursery and landscape printed newsletter** to Louisiana green industry professionals on a quarterly basis. This was re-instituted last fall and the summer 2008 edition is currently being finalized. This is mailed to nursery growers and landscape contractors on the LDAF mailing lists. Starting with the last issue horticultural service (licensed horticulturists) also started receiving the newsletter.

Updates and major improvements have been made to the **Hammond Research Station website** to include landscape horticulture information and plant evaluation information.



Other Activities

The LSU AgCenter has recently completed/updated **nursery production budgets**. These are being distributed at the current time.

A **post hurricane nursery impact survey** has been forwarded from the LSU AgCenter to nursery growers in the state. Results are forthcoming.

The LSU AgCenter routinely visits with individuals pertaining to "**getting started in the nursery business**". I have had 8 meetings on

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**Louisiana
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ASSOCIATION**

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Feb 21-22
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LSU AgCenter
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(985) 543-4125

June 12-13
Ira Nelson Horticulture
Center, ULL
Lafayette, LA
(337) 482-5339

Sept 18-19
Botanical Garden
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November 13-14
David B. Means 4-H Center
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Person(s) Registering:	Name & Section	Fees
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\$15 per section(s) re-taken by each person. * Please specify re-take section(s) if known.	_____	_____
Sec #1- Plant Classification, Growth & Development	_____	_____
Sec #2- Understanding Pests and Their Control	_____	_____
Sec #3- Culture of Nursery Stock in Retail Yards	_____	_____
Sec #4- Landscape Contracting, Tree & Turf Mgt.	_____	_____
Sec #5- Plant Identification	_____	_____
\$35 per person for manual review <u>only</u> (no exam) in preparation for the LDAF license test or professional training.	_____	_____
\$60 per copy for " <i>Louisiana Manual for the Environmental Horticulture Industry</i> ", the suggested manual for this course.	_____	_____
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For further information contact:

Dan Gill, LNLA Training Director, (P) 225.578.2222, (F) 225.578.0773, (E) dgill@agcenter.lsu.edu
Severn C. Doughy, Sr., LNLA Executive Secretary, (P/F) 318.872.4677, (E) scd357@emaaccess.com



Landscape Design Sketchbook

-green laws, design principles, designer plants-

Buck Abbey, ASLA

Associate Professor,

Robert Reich School of Landscape Architecture

Louisiana State University

Crape Myrtle Mistakes

I asked a contractor one time to let me know what cultivars of crape myrtles he could supply for a job I was designing in Shreveport. The answer, which came fast, was "white, pink and red." This response points out one of the few faults that belie one of Louisiana's most important designer plants. Crape myrtle, *Lagerstromia indica*, an often poorly used plant is not well known by landscape contractors, the general public and designers too.

Perhaps the best way to understand this plant is to examine how the plant is misused in design. Design mistakes are often a clue to the wonderful qualities of this plant introduced into the South in the 1740's. So let's learn about this plant that has been referred to as 'summer fire'.

Ten Mistakes

Not planting crape myrtles in full sun is the biggest mistake that is made when using this plant. You see this all the time. Especially, where they have been planted when larger trees are planted too close that eventually shade them out.

Another mistake commonly made with this plant, with majestic terminal panicles of flowers, is planting them too close together. All too often the biggest mistake observed in any garden is improper spacing.

If you plant crape myrtles too close, and there is a school of thought that supports this, be prepared to go in after ten years and remove them according to Olmsted's maxim, "spare the axe and spoil the forest." Give crape myrtles

plenty of room especially 'Biloxi,' 'Basham's Party Pink,' 'Byer's Standard Red,' 'Natchez,' 'Muskogee,' and 'Red Rocket.'

Perhaps the most unknown characteristic of this plant is its mature size and structural form. Not knowing this factor, is indeed a crape myrtle mistake of the first order.

Crape myrtles come in many sizes both height and spread as well as distinct architectural form. This family of plants varies from broad shade trees to small flowering shrubs. Essentially they can be used in landscape design as ground covers, low bed shrubs, large hedge shrubs, small accent trees and large shade trees. *Lagerstromia sp.* is generally characterized as miniature, dwarf, semi-dwarf, medium and tall. The taller forms such as *L. indica* 'Muskogee' can grow to thirty feet and *L. indica* 'Baton Rouge' only grows to thirty-six inches.

Poor cuts result in a bizarre mess of suckers at the end of the stem and it truly will be the mistake of crape murder.

But, perhaps the biggest mistake for designers, to overcome with crape myrtles in design, is not using them in composition of form, color and texture. One of the basic tenants of design is to carefully mix cultivars to achieve both horizontal and vertical motion and rhythm in design. Mix fine texture plants, fall coloring plants

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and summer flowers to achieve interest, variety, harmony, rhythm, and repetition.

Be prepared to go in after ten years and remove them according to Olmsted's maxim, "spare the axe and spoil the forest."

We have mentioned white, pink and red. We understand from an artistic design view and horticulture view as well, that not understanding flower color is the biggest, of the big mistakes, when using crape myrtles in landscape design. Crape myrtles flower from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty days so it is absolutely important to understand the different color possibilities.

Contrast pink with red and use a dark coral for emphasis. Balance a dark pink with a light pink. Use lavender but place a purple or white into the planting for emphasis and delight.

Mix the colors in composition. Only the very best designers will mix white, pink, red, lavenders, purples and bicolor flowers in various compositions. Yes, that is right! There are six flower colors not three. And more importantly there are shades and tints of color as well as large variation in the size of flower heads.

Many designers fail to specify crape myrtles for fall color and winter effect. This is a crape myrtle mistake too. Some cultivars have wonderful fall color and they vary from orange, yellow, orange-red, yellow-orange, russet, maroon, and purple-red. Among the best fall color plants are 'Sioux,' 'Tuskegee,' and 'Catawba.' Hanging fruiting bodies make this plant special in winter.

Not selecting this plant for the exfoliating bark, on these magnificent multi-trunk trees, for winter effects is a mistake. Many of the cultivars bred from *Lagerstroemia fauriei* species exhibit wonderful under-bark patterns of cinnamon, orange or dark brown. Some of the very best exfoliators for winter use in Louisiana include Apalachee, Lipan, Miami, Tuscarora and Natchez.

All too often in Louisiana crape myrtles get planted in wet, stiff soils. Crape myrtles have very small root systems and prefer to be planted in porous, well drained soil with a pH of about 5.5. Designers should make sure the root zone environment is correct and stake the plant if fully staked for at least two years following planting in the coastal region of Louisiana.

Perhaps the most unknown characteristics of this plant is its mature size, structural form and spacing requirements.

Speaking of aphids, another common mistake with crape myrtles is planting them over concrete pavements. Crape myrtles are known for staining concrete. Flower fall and aphid spit both can stain white concrete.

Pruning is usually not a concern of designers but of horticulturalists and home owners. Crape myrtles should only be pruned for training, tip reduction, opening up and removal of suckers. Never cut main stems back to major vee branches. Severe cuts will result in the mistake of crape murder.

Lessons Learned

As we have learned crape myrtle is an ornamental plant in which designers are not taking full advantage of all of their outstanding ornamental qualities. This is simply because so many in the green industry have not taken the time to unravel all of the unique features of this plant.

Avoidance of the above mentioned crape myrtle mistakes will help all designers, retail outlets and contractors provide better services to the citizens of the state of Louisiana.

Should readers like to contact Abbey, please feel free to contact him at lsugreenlaw@aol.com. You may call him at the LSU School of Landscape Architecture at 225.578.1434.



ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS OF LOUISIANA'S CYPRESS RESOURCE:

By Dr. Mike Dunn, Associate Professor,
Department of Ag. Economics and Agri-
business, LSU AgCenter

Editor's Note: This is the last installment of this discussion paper.

Prevalence of cypress harvests for mulch production

Although harvesting for cypress mulch can provide forest landowners wanting to sell with another source of income, it doesn't appear that harvesting cypress for mulch is a significant enterprise in Louisiana. In 2006 there were 62,680 tons of cypress mulch produced in Louisiana. Through conversion, we can convert this tonnage into a cubic foot volume. The cubic foot volume of cypress mulch produced in Louisiana in 2006 was approximately 4.8 million cubic feet. The total volume of growth of cypress as reported by the 2005 FIA survey data was 12.2 million cubic feet. Therefore, cypress used for mulch in Louisiana in 2006 constituted approximately 39% of the volume of growth of cypress in Louisiana.

As mentioned earlier, not all mulch comes from trees specifically harvested for the purpose of conversion to mulch. Mulch

also can come from other sources, such as left over limbs and tops that result from harvest for solid wood products. Also, cypress wood residuals and excess from solid wood mills can be sold to mulch producers. This reduces the volume of wood residuals that go to landfills and helps solid wood product companies to become more competitive and efficient by providing them with a market for their wood excesses instead of having to pay to have it landfilled.

Policy considerations for cypress resource conservation and sustainability in Louisiana

Although forest product markets do an excellent job of allocating resources and even sustaining resources under normal conditions, it does not always function perfectly. In the case of cypress, there are areas in Louisiana where cypress does not and, indeed, can not regenerate. The cause is the result of a variety of actions taken in the past that have resulted in hydrologic and geomorphic changes. These changes have rendered some areas in Louisiana that once grew cypress incapable of reproducing or regenerating cypress because the sites they inhabited are fundamentally changed. It is these areas that most often concern scientist and concerned stakeholders. Also, it is in these areas that policy considerations are most important.

Bans on harvesting cypress for mulch or discontinuing the production of cypress mulch in Louisiana can have unintended consequences. A reduction in available markets for all Louisiana

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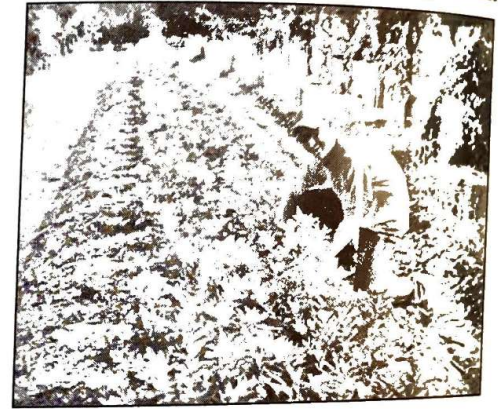


NOTES FROM S.F.A. MAST ARBORETUM



I just finished reading "When the Rivers Run Dry" by Fred Pearce (Beacon Press) and it left me totally depressed. The verdict is in. As a globe, we're running out of surface and ground water and it's only going to get worse. Cities, factories, farms and too darn many people are pulling on a finite resource faster than it can be replenished by rains and snowmelt. As good gardeners, nursery managers, and landscapers, we need to roll up our sleeves and see how we can turn down the faucet – yet still get the job done.

I thought I'd lay out a summary of our first two years working and studying in our brand new pot-in-pot (PIP) research plot here at the SFA Mast Arboretum. Funded by a TXNLA research grant, we now have a PIP facility to study plant water use, root growth and health, and plant performance. There are a lot of reasons for interest in PIP production: lower root temperatures in the summer, less blowover, lower plant water use, better plant growth, easier overwintering and the list goes on. The negatives are cost and drainage. We now have a PIP area that encompasses about 600 containers. In 2006, we constructed a raised bed, double row pot-in-pot production research plot (200' X 6' – top of bed is 4' wide and bed is about a foot high on each side). In 2007, we installed two more 200' X 6' raised beds. Because of drainage issues in the plots, we used a modification of the Jay Fraleigh Nursery GroEco™ strategy (<http://www.fraleighnursery.com/>). Essentially, two rows of socket pots were installed in each bed with sockets 24" apart and rows 18" apart (3.45 sq. ft. per socket pot). In 2006, we evaluated *Rhododendron* 'Mrs. G.G. Gerbing' (liners provided by Greenleaf Nursery, El Campo, TX) in two-gallon pots in three locations: 1) PIP plots, 2) full sun container yard under sprinkler, and 3) 50% shade house under sprinkler. In the PIP research plot, we evaluated the influence of black or white weed barrier or whether a "mid-irrigation line" was used or not - four treatments. The mid-irrigation line (NetaFim inline emitters 12" apart) is oriented between the two rows of socket pots and applies water in light, frequent applications to the soil between socket pots and is intended to cool the soil. A randomized block design was used with six blocks containing the four treatments, a total of 196 azalea containers used in this portion of our studies. In 2006, this study began April 7, 2006 and was terminated October 7, 2006. All plants were irrigated with a single emitter. Records of the time and volume of irrigation were kept throughout the study. The rate and timing of fertilization (Osmocote® 18-6-12) was adjusted throughout the trial based on conductivity readings. The growth and root temperature data from the pot-in-pot research plot was compared to data collected from a full sun above-ground container area and a 50% shade house area. Temperature readings were taken at the edge, center, and bottom of the containers in the three areas at the hottest time of the day during the hottest time of the summer.



Brennan Whitehead in PIP plot

The results were interesting: PIP plants maintained container temperatures no different than those grown in 50% shade and were close to ambient (99°F to 100°F). Containers in full sun often topped 120°F. At the end of the study, full sun, shade house, and PIP plants averaged 18.0, 23.4, and 18.3 inches tall, respectively. As far as growth, PIP plants when oven dried weighed 134.4 grams; shade plants averaged 93.9 grams, and containers in full sun above ground averaged 106.4 grams. Root visual quality was most striking, with PIP plants fully rooted out with plenty of white vigorous roots at the container edge. When statistically analyzed the four different treatments in the pot-in-pot study had no effect on the growth of the azaleas. Whether white or black weed barrier or with or without a middle line irrigation, the azaleas performed equally. As far as plant water use, the PIP crop received 45 gallons per plant for the season. Plants in the full sun container yard and 50% shade house were sprinkler irrigated as needed and while volumes were not calculated for the season, we roughly calculated a 5 fold savings due to inefficiencies in sprinkler irrigation (water not hitting the pot, etc.).

In 2007, the PIP study area evaluated Encore™ azalea performance and found more or less the same thing. In spite of a lacebug attack that got away from us, PIP plants had better root systems and were more marketable - than plants grown in a full sun container yard or in the shade house. This year, we are monitoring ten different species using five different substrates (varying combinations of bark and peat). At this point in time, we're pretty darn pleased with the project – the 600 pot research area has been low maintenance in our situation.

We've conclude that PIP offers significant benefits and some cost disadvantages. Azaleas are not usually considered a full sun crop in our portion of East Texas. PIP may allow good plant performance under full sun conditions thus saving cost of shading issues. Some growers report that an installation of PIP can cost up to \$30 per pot. Our raised bed strategy is much less. We are currently looking at a materials/labor budget for installation and will report that later. This project has served as the MSc thesis project for Mr. Brennan Whitehead. He graduates this next month and growers interested in the complete report, should contact me and I will email attach the full report. Until next time, keep planting - and, don't forget, conserve water!



Dr. Dave Creech is a Regent's Professor of Horticulture and Director of the SFA Mast Arboretum, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas. dcreech@sfasu.edu

In the News

IN MEMORIAM

Rena G. Langlinais, 95 years young died July 30, 2008. She was Kent Langlinais', of Kent's Nursery, Inc., mother and served her local community as postmistress at the local post office there in Youngsville, LA.

Martha Lou Vallery, previous owner of Williams Nursery, Inc. in Forest Hill, LA. died on July 2nd. Her parents started the nursery in 1949 and it was the first nursery to implement container gardening. In the early years their nursery served as a test site for studying fertilizers prior to their release to the public. Ms. Vallery's parents were among the original founders of the Louisiana Association of Nurserymen, now the Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association, and have been charter members of LNLA since 1954. She was a member of the Texas Nursery & Landscape Association and the American Camellia Society. Known throughout the south as "The Camellia Lady", Mrs. Vallery was awarded the James A. Foret Award in January, 2008.



KUDO's

Carey Hebert (above), former LSU graduate (2006), was awarded the Sidney B. Meadows Scholarship by the Southern Nursery Association (\$2500). Carey is attending North Carolina State University and is currently studying the chromosomal doubling of hybrid Rhododendron and S-ABA applications to increase drought tolerance and days of marketability of container grown perennials.

MINUTES

Northwest LA Nursery & Landscape Association
September 4, 2008 Louisiana Tech, Ruston, LA

The meeting began promptly at 6 P.M. with a tour of the LA Tech conservatory and landscaped gardens. Dr. Peter Gallagher, Horticulture Professor, conducted the tour and answered questions. Those in attendance for the meeting were: Dave and Janet Creech, Dorothy Long, Rusty and Laura Curtis, John and Lou Kavanaugh, Homer and Vicki Thomas, Fred Hoogland, George Peters, John

(Continued on page 42)



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Have You Seen This?

The picture above depicts symptoms of a foliar disorder on crapemyrtle termed "Rabbit Tracks". Since the mid-1980's, growers have noticed this disorder on cultivars of the *L. indica* x *L. fauriei* cross such as 'Natchez', 'Miami', 'Muskogee', 'Tuskegee', and 'Tuscarora'. Symptoms of this disorder typically are characterized by bronze, elliptical spots surrounded by chlorosis along both sides of the mid-vein. As symptoms become more severe, distortion of the leaf margins (margin curl) may occur. This foliar disorder occurs on the second flush of growth in the spring (May-June) with subsequent growth of second flush often mini-

mizing symptoms during growing season causing the affected plants to appear to "grow out" of the disorder.

Currently, Dr. Jeff Sibley, a horticulture professor at Auburn University, is researching potential causes of the disorder. Along with finding its cause, part of the research includes gathering information from growers, landscapers, and retailers/wholesalers about their professional experience with the disorder and their opinion of the disorder's significance to the industry. The Louisiana Nursery and Landscape Association would like to encourage members to participate in an online survey to aid in the research of this disorder. The survey consists of 14 simple, multiple choice and two optional, short answer questions. The survey is open to growers, landscapers, retail/wholesale businesses, and researchers, regardless of disorder knowledge and may be accessed at the following web address:

www.auburn.edu/rtsurvey

Your participation is essential and invaluable in providing researchers with information concerning this disorder and improvement of the horticulture industry.

Surveys are to be completed and submitted by 11/30/08. Questions or concerns may be addressed to:

Article submitted by Matt Wilson, Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Horticulture, 101 Funchess Hall, Auburn University, AL 36849-5408, (E) wilsons@auburn.edu

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NEWS, VIEWS & THANK YOU'S

Hi Severn,

I believe it was the LNLA which, some years ago, nominated me to serve on the LA Horticulture Commission representing licensed horticulturists. As you'll see from the attached letter, I resigned from the Commission effective Friday, June 27, 2008. I have greatly enjoyed my years of service. However, commission members are now subject to income disclosure and reporting. While I haven't much to report, and certainly nothing very exciting, I am unwilling to risk legal action against myself &/or my husband (who must also disclose) in the event that I make an honest mistake in reporting. This looks more complicated than federal taxes! And I'm unwilling to hire a lawyer or CPA to fill in the still nonexistent forms from the Ethics Board.

Given these new and onerous requirements, I'm afraid a willing replacement may be hard to come by.

I'm grateful to the LNLA for this opportunity to serve the green industry and the state. It was an eye-opening experience.

Sincerely, Emily Stich

You'n Me Landscaping, LLC
VP, Research & Programs, EQ Council Director
Louisiana Association of Business & Industry
www.LABI.org

Dear Laura and Severn,

I want to compliment you on the latest issue of the LNLA Newsletter! The newsletter keeps getting better and better. It contains useful and pertinent information on research and industry topics. The layout is great! Love the color photos.

Kudos for a great job!

Regina P. Bracy, Hammond Research Station

Dear Severn,

5-21-08

Thanks for the note pads and your response to my comments regarding (ANLA) Light-House. First of all, please do not misunderstand me – in no way did I mean something “political” was going on because of your son working at Bracy's. I'm sorry if it sounded that way. My frustration is that apparently one or two people are preventing 500 other members from donating \$10.00 to an association (ANLA Light-House) that has been helping our industry for over 100 years. Perhaps, this needs to be a time when we agree to disagree, donate \$5,000.00 and move on. I understand very little of the H2B program, but seems stubborn and short-sighted to boycott ANLA because of one issue, as big as the issue may be. I'm fine with you putting my 1st note as well as this in the newsletter. I'm not a mover and shaker, but do have a lot of respect and admiration for Dwight Hughes and feel this is worthy of our participation.

Thanks, Marlon Mitchell, Sunrise Farms, Downsville, LA

P.S. It's fine to send Tom Fennell these notes as well.

Editor's Note: I don't know where Dwight Hughes or anyone else got the

(Continued on page 37)



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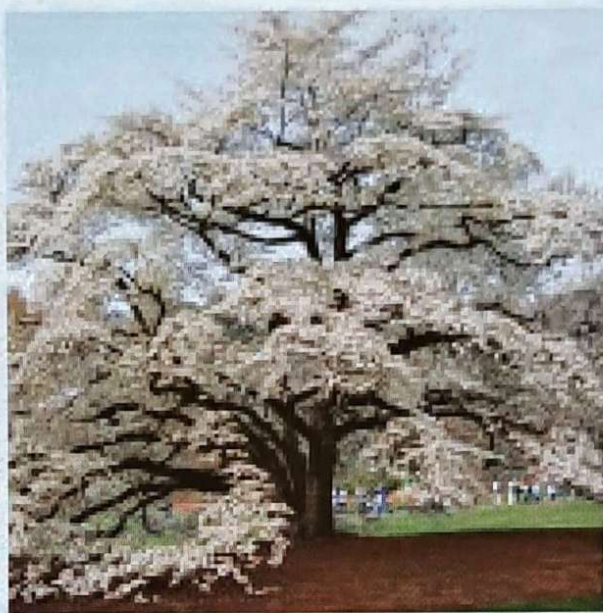
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GARDEN STROLL – BIG SUCCESS AT HAMMOND RESEARCH STATION

The LSU AgCenter's Hammond Research Station hosted a Garden Stroll on Saturday morning, August 2. The event was open to the public and free of charge.

Judging from the number of people who braved the heat to walk through the gardens, the Garden Stroll was a big success. Over 300 people toured the station grounds during the 4-hour event viewing plants in the Sun, Shade, and Margie Y. Jenkins Gardens. Visitors came from Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Lafayette, and Alexandria as well as the surrounding local areas.

Although the weather was hot, the crowd was enthusiastic about the stroll and plants. Allen Owings, Regina Bracy, and Yan Chen were on hand to answer the myriad of horticulture questions and to point out some of their favorite plants in the garden. Tangipahoa Master Gardeners manned the registration table, provided handouts and served much appreciated cold drinks to attendees.

Over 3,000 wonderful and new plants of interest to home gardeners, retailers, and landscape professionals are growing in the station gardens", reports Dr. Regina Bracy, Resident Coordinator of the station.

This is the largest herbaceous ornamental plant trial in Louisiana and provided a great opportunity to see what's new in the plant world in one location.



All ages enjoyed the Garden Stroll at the Hammond Research Station. Yellow purslane buzzed with bumble bees to the delight of this young visitor (above) and the bright colors of the caladiums in the Shade Garden (below).



"We have so many different shrubs, annuals, and perennials on display that it is hard to list them all," said Dr. Allen Owings, Professor of Horticulture.

A few plants of special note included the newest addition to the Knockout family of roses - yellow-flowered "Sunny", dwarf lorepetalums "Pixie" and "Purple Diamond" from PDSI, vincas resistant to root and stem rot, and the newest colors of Profusion series zinnia. Also, featured were the "Zahara" zinnias that are one of the featured landscape plants at the Summer Olympic Games in Beijing.

Over 300 varieties of zinnias, coleus, cannas, vinca, angelonias, ornamental peppers, lantanas, hibiscus, torenias, impatiens, ornamental sweet potatoes, and others are displayed in the Sun and Shade Gardens.

These plants are from major wholesale suppliers across the country - such as Ball FloraPlant, Proven Winners, PanAmerican Seed, Sakata Seed, and Syngenta Flowers.

Attendees were very complimentary on the gardens and the stroll. Many asked that we host this event again. So we plan to have another Garden Stroll to showcase fall blooming plants in October.

Article provided by Regina Bracy, P) 985.543.4125, (E) rbracy@agcenter.lsu.edu. For additional information about the LSU AgCenter's Hammond Research Station or the work being conducted through research stations and extension offices across the state, visit www.lsuagcenter.com.

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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY

Horticulture & Quarantine Program Update

ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID & CITRUS GREENING DISEASE:

Two citrus pests new to our state were recently found in southern Louisiana. Their presence has triggered LDAF to impose a state quarantine to restrict the movement of citrus nursery stock out of infested parishes.

The Pests

On May 29, 2008 Asian citrus psyllid was confirmed on a residential lime tree in Algiers, in Orleans parish. This gnat-sized insect feeds on the phloem of citrus and related species and although feeding damage is minor, the insect can transmit citrus greening disease. Citrus greening is a devastating disease of citrus causing splotchy leaf discoloration and lopsided fruit of poor quality. Ultimately the disease will kill the tree.

On June 12, 2008 citrus greening was confirmed from that same tree. LDAF removed and destroyed the tree. Intensive survey was initiated throughout Louisiana's 28 southern parishes, with USDA and LDAF personnel inspecting nursery stock growers, retail nurseries, citrus groves and residential citrus trees for the psyllid and the disease. Survey extended from the Mississippi state line to the Texas state line and encompassed all parishes below I-10 as well as several additional parishes. In total, 108 nurseries, 53 citrus groves, 52 public areas and 4,245 residential properties were surveyed. Over 300 insect and/or foliage samples were submitted for analysis. To date, eight Louisiana par-

ishes have been found positive for the psyllid. However, citrus greening has only been confirmed from the single tree in Orleans parish.

The Quarantine

USDA maintains a federal quarantine on Asian citrus psyllid and citrus greening. In order to avoid statewide quarantine restrictions by USDA, LDAF enacted an interior state quarantine for both pests. Quarantine restrictions completely prohibit the movement of all citrus and citrus-related plant material (except clean fruit without foliage) out of Orleans parish. The quarantine restrictions also prohibit the movement of all citrus and citrus-related plant material (except clean fruit without foliage) out of Jefferson, Lafourche, Plaquemines, St. Charles, St. James, St. Tammany and Terrebonne parishes unless that material is treated according to specific protocols then inspected. This includes all citrus and citrus-related nursery stock such as *Murraya* spp.

These restrictions also apply to movement of plants from infested parishes to other states outside of Louisiana. A federal limited permit must be issued by USDA-PPQ for regulated plant shipments leaving infested parishes and shippers must enter into a federal Compliance Agreement with USDA.

The Requirements

Regulated plants (citrus and related plants, budwood, cuttings, or other fresh or live plant parts, except seed and fruit) must be

(Continued on page 35)

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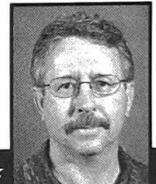
The IR-4 Project: the "minor use pesticides" program

The IR-4 Project, established in 1963, is a cooperative program between the USDA and the agricultural experiment stations of the land grant universities for the express purpose of enlisting growers, researchers and extension personnel to generate data to support the registration of reduced risk pest control products for use on minor crops, such as fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals. Were it not for the IR-4 Project, these "minor use pesticides" might not otherwise be registered because of the low profit potential for their manufacturers due to the relatively small size of the target markets.

The Ornamental Horticulture Program, established in 1977, specifically addressed pesticides for the management of diseases, insects, and weeds on ornamental horticulture plants grown in greenhouses and nurseries. Subsequently, this program was expanded to include landscape plantings, Christmas trees, sod and interiorscapes as well. Potential areas of research are prioritized based on specific needs identified by growers, landscape care professionals, researchers or extension agents, and they generally address areas in which pesticides are not currently registered, such as for newly introduced pests, or for crops where phytotoxicity data is not available. Plant pathologists from around the country have repeatedly placed particular emphasis on developing efficacy data for diseases caused by *Phytophthora* and to a more limited extent, those caused by *Pythium*. Priorities established for the 2008/2009 cycle included efficacy for *Phytophthora* diseases, but also included efficacy for downy mildew and bacterial diseases. For more information, please visit the IR-4 website at <http://ir4.rutgers.edu/>.

When it comes to identifying and prioritizing the needs of the industry, we value your input! So please take a few minutes to participate in the process by responding to the survey on page 31 of this newsletter or view online at :

<http://ir4.rutgers.edu/Ornamental/Survey/index.cfm> Thanks!



This article was written by Dr. Don Ferrin (pictured right), Extension Specialist in the Department of Plant Pathology & Crop Physiology, LSU AgCenter, Baton Rouge. (P) 225.578.8537, (C) 225.573.6510, (E) dferrin@agcenter.lsu.edu.

(continued from page 6)

(Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties). The queen palms were in a *Phoenix* palm grove where Texas Phoenix palm decline was occurring with high frequency. Thus, proximity to high levels of pathogen and vector may account for these diseased queen palms.

The symptoms of this new disease appear to be exactly the same as those associated with lethal yellowing of *Phoenix* species, with the exception - root decay is often observed with Texas Phoenix palm decline.

The first obvious symptom on mature palms is premature drop of most or all fruits at one time. This fruit drop occurs within a few days. It is not spread out over a prolonged period of time. Inflorescence (flower) necrosis (death) follows. However, these two symptoms will only be observed if the palm is mature enough to produce fruit, it is the season for flowering and fruiting, and if no one has trimmed the flowers or fruits from the palm.

The next symptom is discoloration of the foliage, beginning with the oldest leaves. The leaves do not turn yellow (or do so briefly), but quickly turn varying shades of reddish-brown to dark brown or gray (Figure 3). The discoloration begins at leaf tips. Unless the palm is being monitored closely, the onset of leaf discoloration is usually first recognized as a greater number of dead older leaves than would be normal for natural senescence. This symptom might be confused with other problems such as early senescence due to nutrient deficiency (e.g., potassium) or Ganoderma butt rot. However, if someone is continually removing these dying or dead leaves (nobody likes an untidy palm!), even this symptom may not be obvious.

When less than one-third (and usually less than one-quarter) of the oldest leaves have discolored and become necrotic, the spear leaf dies (Figures 5 and 6). This indicates the apical meristem (bud or heart) has died. Once this has occurred, there will be no further development of new leaves. The remaining leaves continue to discolor from the oldest to the youngest leaves.

Often by the time the spear leaf dies, mature roots of palms at or near the soil surface are soft in texture and are easily broken. The palm can be easily rocked back and forth in the ground because the root system is decaying. This symptom is not typical for palms affected by lethal yellowing.

It may not always be obvious when a spear leaf has died. *Phoenix* species have numerous leaves surrounding the spear leaf. Unless you see the spear leaf is dead (Figure 5) or find it hanging from the canopy (Figure 7) or on the ground, you will probably need to physically examine the canopy up close to determine if a healthy spear leaf is present or not (Figure 8). Also, we have observed that the young spear leaf of *Phoenix* palms is often enclosed in a sheath that is brown and very thin (it tears like paper). Do not confuse this

(Continued on page 41)

WEED DOCTOR'S CORNER: Easy Backpack Sprayer Calibration Method May Replace 'Glug' Method

Nursery managers and landscape maintenance professionals often apply pesticides and fertilizers with backpack sprayers as part of a routine maintenance program. In fact, pump-up and other single nozzle wand sprayers are probably used more often than any other piece of equipment in the green industry. However, most industry professionals have no idea how to calibrate these type sprayers. Inaccurate applications waste chemical, provide marginal pest control and can potentially injure your crop. When you have tight pesticide budgets to begin with there is very little room for error when it comes to the application of expensive herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides. Therefore, an important repercussion of misapplication is the significant increased cost of applying too much or too little of a product to a given area. For instance, apply less herbicide than the manufacturer recommends and re-application becomes necessary to achieve acceptable results. Over-apply the product and you can potentially damage an extremely valuable crop. Both spray scenarios increase cost substantially. Therefore, determining sprayer calibration is an essential component of sound pest management program.

The basic concept for a single nozzle sprayer calibration is to determine output in gallons per acre sometimes referred to as GPA. There are a number of methods and formulas that can be used to determine gallons per acre for a particular sprayer but complicated formulas can be intimidating and confusing. The following method, the ounce calibration method, requires no calculations and is based on collecting the spray from 1/128 of an acre. When measured in ounces the amount collected would equal to the number of gallons applied per acre since there are 128 ounces in a gallon. With this method, measure a square with the dimensions, 18.5 feet by 18.5 feet (approximately 1/128 acre or 340 ft²). Spray the area with water and note the number of seconds needed to cover the test square. Spray into a bucket for the same number of seconds and measure the output in ounces. The amount of water collected in ounces for the designated seconds is equivalent to the output in gallons per acre. The ounce calibration method works for all single nozzle sprayers from backpack to trailer or truck mounted sprayers. Of course, always calibrate your sprayer using clean water.

The following information is a step by step guide for calibrating pump-up or other single nozzle sprayers:

Ounces Calibration (1/128 acre) Method for Pump-up or Other Single Nozzle Sprayers

1. Establish a calibration plot that is exactly: 18.5 ft x 18.5 ft (approximately 1/128 acres)
2. Spray area uniformly with water - note the number seconds required.
3. Spray into bucket for the same number of seconds noted in step 2.
4. Ounces collected = gallons per acre (GPA)

For example: If you collected 30 oz of water in the bucket for the number of seconds that it took you to spray the 18.5 feet x 18.5 feet, then your output is 30 gallons per acre.

How do I determine how much chemical to put in my backpack sprayer?

After you have determined your sprayer output without using math, go find your calculator. Come on, it still pretty simple math.

Example: You determine that the output of your 3 gallon backpack sprayer is **30 gallons per acre** using the no math method discussed above. You would like to apply a fungicide to your crop. The product label states that the **fungicide rate is 32 oz per acre**. If you had a 30 gallon sprayer, you would simply pour 32 oz of fungicide in the tank in 30 gallons of water and the rate and output would be correct for one acre. If you had a 60 gallon tank, you would need 64 oz of fungicide and you could cover 2 acres (based on 30 GPA). However, you have a 3 gallon backpack sprayer that will only cover a portion of an acre (.10 acres to be exact). You know that you can't put 32 oz in a 3 gallon sprayer and still be correct. The correct answer is to add 3.2 oz of fungicide in the 3 gallon backpack sprayer to achieve the 32 oz per acre fungicide rate. Here is where a simple math formula can be helpful to determine how much area your sprayer will cover.

$$\text{Acres sprayer will cover} = \frac{\text{amount of water in your sprayer}}{\text{GPA}}$$

For our situation above: **acres sprayer will cover = 3 gallons / 30 GPA**

Answer: Acres sprayer will cover = 0.1 acres

Then, multiply the number of acres (0.1 acres) covered times the fungicide rate (32 oz) to determine how much chemical to put in your backpack sprayer. **0.1 acres x 32 oz of fungicide per acre = 3.2 oz needed for a 3 gallon sprayer.**

If I totally confused you on calibration, feel free to contact me and I will talk you through it. My goal with this article is to replace the popular but, sometimes disastrous 'glug' method. Several of you are very familiar with this method. That is the old open up the pesticide jug and 'glug' a little in your sprayer method.



The *Weed Doctor's Corner* was written by Dr. Ron Straban, Assistant Professor in Weed Science, LSU AgCenter, (P) 225.578.2392, (E) rstraban@agcenter.lsu.edu. Updated versions of the LSU AgCenter's useful guides to controlling weeds, insect pests and plant diseases are available. Free downloads of the 2006 edition guides are available from the LSU AgCenter's Web site www.lsuagcenter.com





5. Think about the specific crops you grow. Which three crops need more pesticide crop safety (phytotoxicity) information?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

6. Please comment about other needs not covered above: _____

7. Please check one of the following:

- I need crop safety (phytotoxicity) data more than efficacy data
- I need efficacy data more than crop safety data
- I need crop safety data and efficacy data equally

8. For each discipline, rank each research direction from 1 (not needed) to 5 (very important) based on how much this information is needed in your daily operations.

	(Not Needed)	1	2	3	4	5 (Very Important)
Disease Control						
a) Need new products		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b) Need to expand current labels		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c) Need more efficacy research		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d) Need more phytotoxicity research		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Insect/Mite Control						
e) Need new products		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f) Need to expand current labels		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g) Need more efficacy research		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h) Need more phytotoxicity research		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Weed Control						
i) Need new products		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j) Need to expand current labels		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k) Need more efficacy research		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l) Need more phytotoxicity research		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Plant Growth Regulators						
m) Need new products		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
n) Need to expand current labels		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
o) Need more efficacy research		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
p) Need more phytotoxicity research		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. Please enter the state where you work: _____

10. What is today's date? _____

(Optional) Please fill out your name and address below:

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone Number _____

Email Address: _____

Please send/fax to:

Cristi Palmer
 Ornamental Horticulture Program Manager
 IR-4 Project
 500 College Road East, Suite 201 W
 Princeton, NJ 08540

Or Fax to: 609-514-2612

(Continued from page 1)

road from Afton Villa today.

Once restored James Imahara moved his wife and eight children to Baton Rouge, LA where with a shovel and meager bank loan, he created Imahara's Landscape Company which later included several retail garden center locations. During the mid 1950's Walter attended what is now the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and studied horticulture. One of his professors was none other than Dr. James A. Foret who in 1954 founded the Louisiana Association of Nurserymen now LNLA. Walter joined and has been a member ever since – but more on that later.

After graduation he entered the U.S. Army, went to Officer Candidates School and, upon receiving his commission, was stationed in West Germany where he met his beloved Sumi, whom he soon wed. When they returned home, Walter joined his father in the landscape business and soon became active in LNLA.

In the late 1960's, Walter became an LNLA Board Member and that eventually led him to the presidency from 1970-79. He remained active on the Board and I eventually met Walter in the late 1970's. One of my first encounters with Walter was at the MISSLARK Trade show. I had a ride there and had no reservations because back then Louisiana Cooperative Extension wouldn't pay for out of state expenses. During the show he asked me where I was staying. I said I had no reservations and didn't know where I'd stay. He said, "Come stay with me," he said.

He gave me a room key and, when I arrived at the room, I found that four or five other guys were staying there too. Walter gave me the bed and the rest of us slept on the floor. But, I could have stayed because he asked me to stay and lucky for me because I really didn't have a clue where I'd spend the night.

I remember helping Jim Foret and other LNLA members at the Annual Meeting and Trade Show held at the Monteleon in New Orleans, LA in 1981. Walter and I were good friends by then and I guess he kept an eye on me as I was gaining momentum in the horticulture program there in metro New Orleans.



In 1983, I asked the LNLA Board if I could request \$1,000.00 to create the 'Louisiana Native Plants for the Landscape' exhibit at the 1984 World's Fair in New Orleans. Walter was a major champion of the idea and the money was granted. After it was completed, I'll never forget Walter stating that he couldn't believe we created a \$100,000.00 landscape for only \$1,000.00. We had lots of help!

In 1985, it was Walter who asked me if I'd be interested in serv-



ing on the LNLA Board of Directors and I can remember feeling so honored by his request. By now not only was Walter a true and good friend but also, he became my mentor. During the late 1980's and early 1990's I watched him very closely as he was the LNLA Treasurer for all the years I served on the Board. Walter was honored for his service too. In 1985 and 1989 he received the Professional of the Year Award, he also received the Distinguished Service Award in the 1990's and finally received the James A. Foret Award in 1999.



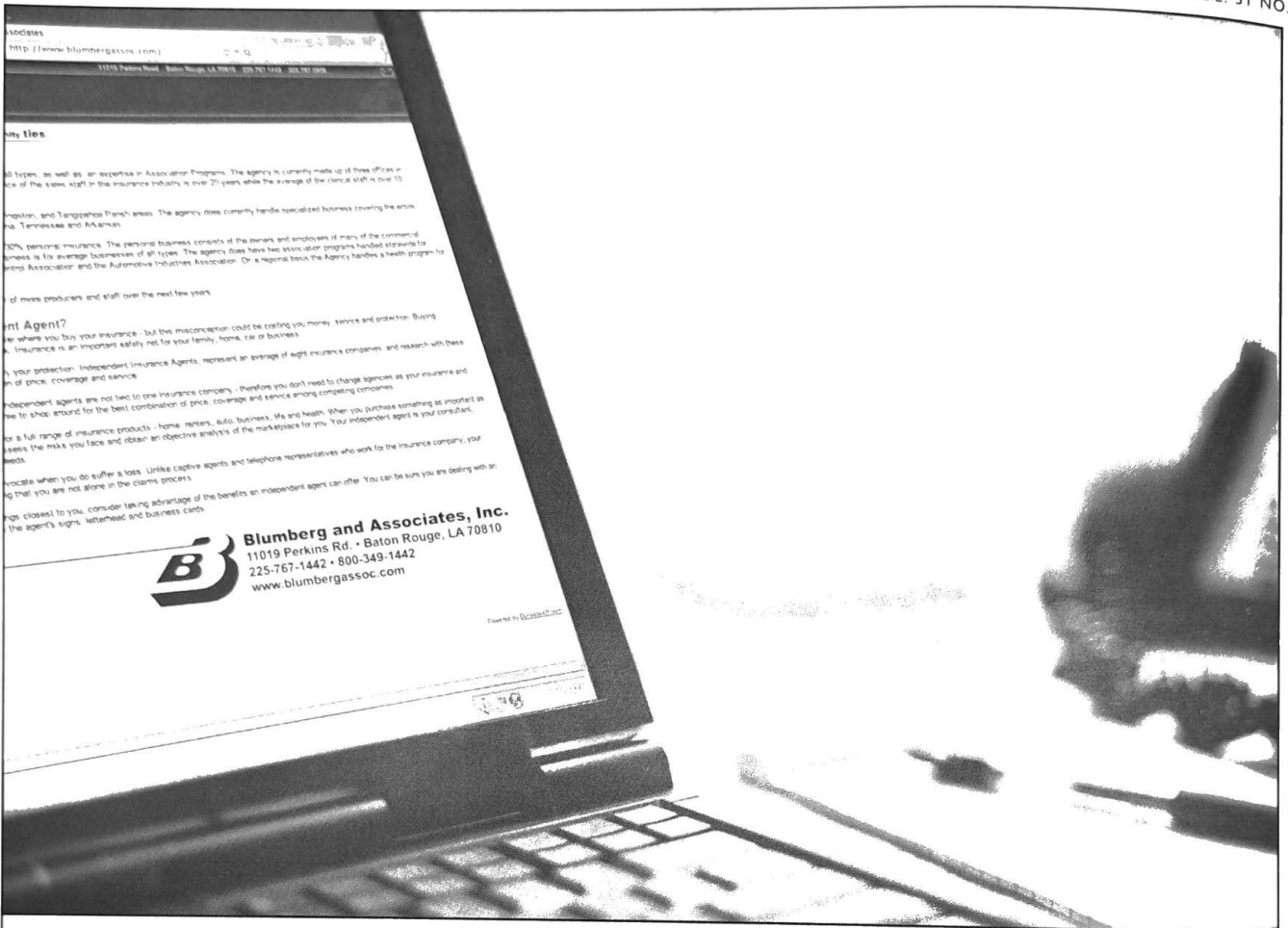
Walter went on to serve SNA and was elected to the Board in the mid 1990's. In 1998, he was elected Vice President/Treasurer and finally elected President in 1999. Currently, Walter is serving as an Honorary Member of SNA.

Walter has had other interests not related to the 'Green Industry'. When he was in college, he began weight lifting, a passion that has lasted with him his entire life. During his college years he won three collegiate championships. Later, he won six U.S. National Championships and the Gold Medal in the 1967 Pan American Games. His highest placing in the World Championships was in 4th place. Twelve years later Walter began his lifting career for older athletes in Masters Lifting and ever since then has won 25 National Masters Championships and 16 Pan American and NACACI Master Championships and currently holds two World Master records. Now, Walter just retired this summer as IWF-Masters Committee Chairman whose job it was to promote the interests of all Masters throughout the world.

Walter is retired from Imahara's Landscape Company which by the way is being operated now by Wanda Metz Chase, his niece. He's retired from weight lifting and now he can pursue his life long dream "to have my own place and do some planting". What an enjoyable time we had exploring every inch of his 15 acre, immaculately manicured, well landscaped arboretum. Also, we reminisced about the past, talked about our dreams, discussed the Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association then and now and caught up on an old and dear friendship.

Walter loves to take people on tour throughout his arboretum. He has a nice collection of palms – *Sabal palmetto*, *Trachicarpus fortunei*, *Butia capitata*, *Phoenix canariensis*, *P. dactylifera* and cycads – *Cycas revoluta*, and *C. tiatungensis*. There's a vast collection of camellia, azalea and holly cultivars (cvs.) as well as crape myrtle cvs. and lots of other plant materials such as magnolias, Japanese maples, a *Cryptomeria*, weeping mulberry, a *Ginkgo biloba* and much, much more.

If you'd like to visit Walter and his arboretum you may contact him at imuharas@aol.com.



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Welcome! New LNLA Members June—August 2008

Arbor View Innovations

Brenda Morton-Mahler, 436 Devon Drive, Mandeville, LA 70448
 (E) 504.835.6300, (F) 504.835.6300, (E) brenda@arborviewinnovations.com

Clear Zone Nursery

Clombardo, PO Box 11830, Alexandria, LA 71315
 (E) 504.277.6237, (E) klombardo@clearzonenursery.com

Eden Scapes

McNeill, 201 Williams Way, Elm Grove, LA 71051
 (E) 504.834.8444

Glchisum Tree Farm & Nursery

Glchisum, #19 Sunrise Way, St. Francisville, LA 70775
 (E) 504.754.7575, (E) glchisum@bellsouth.net

International Merchant Solutions

Aviloria, 609 Metairie Rd. #320, Metairie, LA 70005
 (E) 504.883.8853, (E) aviloria@fnni.com

Palmdale Networks of Texas

MoULTEN, 5203 C. R. 397, Alvin, TX 77511
 (E) 281.5127, (E) sales@datepalm.com

Office of Robert Kershaw, PC

Kershaw, 3355 Bee Caves Rd., Ste. 307, Austin, TX 78746
 (E) 214.383.0007, (F) 512.383.0009

Congratulations! New CNLP June 2008

Brockoli Patch

David Baker

Clegg's Nursery

Lee Rouse
 Matthew Fennell
 Matthew Lovett

Craig Investments

Craig White

Eden Scapes, LLC.

Chap Gray

Perennial Landscapes

Sabra Brown

The Cracked Pot Garden Center

Donna Yeager
 Dottie Acosta

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treated using pesticides approved by EPA and LDAF. A drench treatment of imidacloprid (either Admire Pro or Nuprid 4.6F) must be applied within 30 days prior to shipping and a foliar spray of chlorpyrifos or fenpropathrin (either Lorsban 4E or Danitol 2.4 EC) must be applied within 10 days prior to plant movement. Visual inspection prior to sale by the grower must confirm the material is free from psyllids. Growers applying treatments to ship citrus stock out of the infested areas must be under a Compliance Agreement with LDAF. A "Louisiana Citrus Psyllid Certificate Permit" that is uniquely numbered for each grower must accompany each treated shipment as proof of certification.

How Does This Affect You?

If you propagate your own citrus stock (handle your own rootstock, graft your own trees for sale, etc.) you should contact LDAF to determine whether you need to enter into a state Compliance Agreement.

If you purchase citrus plants or related plant species such as *Murraya* spp. from growers in any of the psyllid-infested parishes, and you intend to move those plants out of the infested area, you need to be aware of the quarantine restrictions. It is important that you confirm with your supplier that: 1) he/she is under Compliance Agreement with LDAF for Asian citrus psyllid and 2) the material has been treated and inspected according to quarantine requirements. If the plant material has not been treated and inspected according to protocol, it is not eligible to move from the infested area. A copy of the grower's "Louisiana Citrus Psyllid Certificate Permit" must accompany each shipment of plant material. You need to maintain this certificate with your records.

If you purchase such stock for re-sale from sources other than the grower directly, you must confirm that the stock you purchase is properly certified under this quarantine program if you intend to move those plants out of the infested area. Confirmation must be in the form of the psyllid certificate from the grower source.

Citrus-producing states, including Alabama, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Florida, Texas, Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States, do not allow Louisiana citrus stock or other propagative citrus plant material (including related plants such as *Murraya* spp.) into their states. This prohibition on citrus stock was in place for many of these states/areas prior to Louisiana finding the two new pests. Citrus plants and related plant species cannot be moved into any of these states or territories from anywhere in Louisiana.

If you have any questions about the pests, the quarantine or the requirements, please contact the Horticulture & Quarantine Division of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry at (225) 952-8100 or horticulture@ldaf.state.la.us.

(Continued from page 17)

forest landowners that own cypress might discourage management of cypress forestlands. Owning and managing such land is expensive. Simply eliminating harvesting and closing off markets can have the effect of rendering owners incapable of deriving a way to recoup costs and eliminates incentives to ownership and bettering the cypress resource for future revenue opportunities. In effect, the cypress resource could end up in worse condition if harvests were banned. Incentives provided by the state for willing landowners to delay or forgo harvest would help. Likewise, taxes imposed as penalties on harvests also could have negative consequences. As was stated previously, forest landowners are already considerably taxed for owning timberland, managing timberland, and selling timber. More taxes also could have a discouraging effect on active forest management and render the resource worse off than it was prior to the imposition of a tax. In addition, reduced harvests can exert a negative impact on tax collections at the local government level because severance taxes collected in parishes would decline.

Conclusion

It has been shown in this discussion paper that cypress as a resource in Louisiana is important throughout the state and the resource is largely owned by private landowners. Although some cypress is harvested in Louisiana for the primary purpose of producing mulch, it is not the main market based product produced from cypress trees in this state. Further, not all cypress mulch comes from trees harvested exclusively for that purpose. Cypress mulch can come from other sources and the fact that other mills or other producers have a market for their by-products and residuals means that the resource that is harvested gets more fully utilized and less of it ends up in landfills. Also, this has the added benefit of adding economic value in our rural areas, many of which need every viable source of economic activity they can generate.

Editor's Note: I recently read in the Winter 2007 edition of 'Soil & Mulch Producer News', Vol.1., No.4., that "Wal-Mart made the decision to


cease the sale of Louisiana cypress mulch effective January 1, 2008" and that was reported at bestofneworleans.com which is the website for Gambit Weekly Newspaper.

According to 'Soil & Mulch Producer News', "the decision to suspend cypress mulch sales comes as a major blow to the industry". The 'Soil & Mulch Producer News' further states that "in a recent press release, Wal-Mart officials expressed a belief that terminating the sale of cypress mulch will help "to extend the life span of the coastal wetland forests in Louisiana". "Some say Wal-Mart is merely trying to appease consumers in light of boycott movements orchestrated by a large contingent of outspoken environmental groups. Conservation groups such as the Save Our Cypress Coalition which have called for the total suspension of cypress logging activities have spread their message aggressively via television and the internet in an effort to reach the consuming public". This is according to 'Soil & Mulch Producer News'. Since so much media hype has been expended on the subject and since I've even gotten questions from other states on the issue, I wanted to provide statistics from the LSU AgCenter - non-biased - to help set the record straight. I hope this helps.

SCD

You are invited to the

6th Annual



SELNA TRADE SHOW & OPEN HOUSE

Friday, October 10, 2008
9 AM - 3:15 PM

Castine Center at Pelican Park
63350 Pelican Dr., Mandeville, La.




Exhibit Booths - Rain or Shine

Participating SELNA nursery & allied members will have exhibits indoors for you to visit.

BBQ Lunch from 11:30 AM - 1 PM

Speaker Sessions - CEU Opportunity for Landscape Architects

9:30 am	Dr. Allen Owings	Crape Myrtles
10:30 am	Dr. Ron Strahan	Weed Control in Landscapes
1:00 pm	Margie Jenkins	Deserving Garden Plants
1:30 pm	Rick Webb	Native Understory Landscaping
2:00 pm	Dan Gill	Plants to Grow, Sell, or Use

Open House

You may drive to nurseries on your own. Directions will be available at Castine Center.

Visit our website: www.selna.net

If you need more info, call 985-789-4301 or 985-748-9381 or Fax 985-748-3787

Membership and participation in activities and events are open to all citizens without regard to race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, veteran status, or disability. If you have a disability that requires special accommodation for your participation in this event, please contact Annie Coco at the above numbers or by mail at P.O. Box 848, Amite, La. 70422 by October 3, 2008.

The LSU Agricultural Center is a statewide campus of the LSU System and provides equal opportunities in programs and employment. Louisiana State University and A. & M. College, Louisiana parish governing bodies, Southern University, and United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Louisiana State University and

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... that 1) "A few influential people are preventing anyone from contributing to the Light-House Fund. 2) That Randy Bracy is providing "major assistance" to the fund. 3) That LNLA should pay \$5,000.00 for each of its members each year to contribute to the Light-House fund. This opportunity is not afforded to each new and renewing member for years. Now, over several years and because LNLA members have not enthusiastically contributed to either fund, LNLA has made a major contribution and has pressured the LNLA Board to contribute \$10.00 per member each year. Unless a large segment of our membership indicates to the LNLA Board that they would like to see this contribution on behalf of all its members, totaling \$560.00 this year, it will continue to be voluntary.

... each member's response to this issue and we'll print your response in this column. Should we receive an overwhelming and favorable response, the Board will certainly want to respect your wishes and wishes on this issue. SCD

... Doughty,
 ... Ornamental Horticulture Field Day, an annual event of the Louisiana State University's Coastal Research and Extension Center will be held at the South Mississippi Branch Experiment Station in Natchitoches, LA, on Thursday, October 2, 2008.

... This event provides an opportunity for members of the ornamental landscape industry to learn about the latest research and developments from researchers at Mississippi State University and the University of Florida Southern Horticultural Laboratory, as well as provide valuable feedback to these research professionals. Attendees will have the chance to enjoy the colorful beds of flowering annuals and perennials.

... We would appreciate your adding this event to the calendar of events for the Louisiana Nursery and Landscape Association. More information will be available as the summer progresses. If you or our members have questions, the contact number for this event is 504-795-4525.

Sincerely, Gene Blythe

Dear Supporter,
 I wish to thank you for (LNLA) being a sponsor of the Louisiana County Agricultural Agents Association Meeting and Professional Improvement Conference, which was held on June 1-4 in Baton Rouge, LA. The meeting was attended by over 60 LSU Agricultural Center Extension agents and specialists.

I have enclosed a copy of the meeting program. The content of the program was excellent, and everyone who attended the conference left with some new ideas and knowledge that will help them perform the duties of their job more effectively.

Thank you (LNLA) again for your support of this worthwhile activity. It is very much appreciated.
 Sincerely, Ed Twidwell, LCAAA President, 2007-2008

Dear Severn,
 Thanks very much to LNLA for the recent contribution of \$500 in support of the upcoming 9th Annual Nursery & Landscape Golf Shootout at the LSU Golf Course on Friday, May 30th. This is an event that generates a small amount of funds for the LSU AgCenter nursery/landscape research and extension projects.

We greatly appreciate LNLA's support of this event. We include LNLA in all information sent out pertaining to the event, in addition to recognition on the golf course and during the luncheon following play. Thank you for your assistance and support.

Sincerely, Allen Owings

Dear Severn,

Thanks very much to LNLA for the generous support of our ornamental horticulture research efforts at the LSU AgCenter. The recent support for our herbaceous plant landscape evaluation efforts is appreciated. We feel that the studies being conducted will provide some useful information for green industry professionals in Louisiana.

We greatly appreciate your support. Thank you.
 Sincerely, Allen Owings

Dear Tom (LNLA),

You (LNLA) are a part of a community that makes a difference and understands the importance of research for the green industry. I would like to thank you for your commitment to HRI and your donation of \$250.00 to the HRI General Fund received July 31, 2008.

Your (LNLA's) donation will help support green industry research that is focused on industry survival issues such as pest management, production, environmental stewardship and business issues important to the trade. With donors like you, HRI has directed more than \$5.3 million of industry funds to some 600-research projects and scholarships. This year, HRI will support \$425,000 in research endeavors.

The limited edition photograph in appreciation of your (LNLA's) generous donation is enclosed! Remember that your charitable contribution is tax deductible for federal income tax purposes but, is limited to the amount by which the contribution exceeds the value of the goods we have provided to you. We have valued the framed print at \$50.00. The charitable contribution amount is therefore, \$200.00 For your records, HRI's federal identification number is 52-1052547. Please retain this letter for your tax purposes.

Thank you for your support.
 Yours sincerely, Wayne Mezitt, HRI/EF President

Dear Severn,

Thank you for your (LNLA's) financial support and contributions to the Louisiana County Agricultural Agent Association's annual meeting and professional improvement conference. The LCAAA is a professional organization dedicated to improving the professionalism and knowledge of county agents throughout Louisiana. As a sponsor of our annual meeting and professional improvement conference, you are investing in the sustainability of Louisiana agriculture.

Your (LNLA's) sponsorship allowed us to gather as a group to address the problems and issues that affect the profitability and sustainability of Louisiana farmers and ranchers. Our annual meeting also allowed us to honor our deceased life members and present distinguished service awards to our colleagues who have performed outstanding work in their parish. In addition, we through an auction of donated items, provide scholarship funds



Louisiana
Nursery &
Landscape
ASSOCIATION

LNLA BOARD OF DIRECTORS MINUTES

Wednesday, July 16, 2008
Hammond Research Station
Hammond, LA

The meeting was called to order at 10:12 A.M. by President Tom Fennell. Regular Board Members present included: Rusty Ruckstuhl, Pete Newton, Debbie Head, Bobby Guillot, Frances Thorne, Pat Newman, Tom Fennell, Monty Ingle's, Albert Durio, Danny LaFleur and Severn C. Doughty, Sr. Non-voting Board Members present included Dan Gill. Guests present were: Craig Roussel, Ansel Rankins, Howard Thorne, Andy Blumberg, Regina Bracy, Wayne Orton and Mike Misuraca. Severn Regular Members and Officers of the Board of Directors constitute a quorum. There were 11 present.

Tom Fennell welcomed everyone to the meeting and asked that everyone stand for the Pledge of Allegiance.

Tom Fennell asked the Board to review the minutes of the last meeting and if acceptable, move that they be accepted as presented. Rusty Ruckstuhl motioned, seconded by Pete Newton, to accept the minutes. Motion carried.

Tom Fennell asked Pat Newman to give the financial report. Total assets as of June 30, 2008 were \$245,622.00. Year to date revenues were \$94,239.00 and year to date expenses were \$57,613.00 leaving net revenues of \$36,626.00. Total UBS investments were \$173,383.00 up \$2,858.00 from the first quarter. Danny LaFleur motioned, seconded by Debbie Head to accept the financial report. Motion carried. Rusty Ruckstuhl then motioned, seconded by Pete Newton to accept the UBS financial report. Motioned carried.

Tom Fennell primarily gave the GSHE report supported by Pat Newman. Louisiana's share of the proceeds from the 2008 GSHE show was \$42,997.48. The proceeds from the educational program were \$1,959.79 totaling \$44,957.27. Attendance for the educational program has been dropping each year since 2005 (303), 2006 (296), 2007 (247) and 2008 (177). Total attendance for the show this year was 3,338. Tom indicated that chairs and tables will no longer be included in booth rental space due to costs. An increase in rental space will climb from \$600.00 now to \$650.00 by 2010 for members and to \$800.00 for non-members. The GSHE Board will decide on the rate increase in October 2008. Next year the educational program will offer CEU's for a number of topics. Lastly, it was mentioned that the proposed move-in and move-out switch from temporary workers to nursery contract labor also will be decided at the October meeting.

Severn C. Doughty, Sr., gave the membership report. The 2008-09 Membership Directory is ready for the printer and there were a total of 455 members listed. The total renewals that came through Severn's office from December 2007 to date were 336. Of those 101 were landscape members, 98 growers, 33 retailers, 49 government/education, 10 students, 29 associates and 16 affiliate members. The difference between members listed in the directory and those who renewed through Severn's office constituted 119. The majority of those were members who joined between September through November 2007.

Dr. Regina Bracy provided the LSU AgCenter update via a handout form Dr. Allen Owings who was unable to attend. Highlights from his report included: (1) He and other members from Mississippi and Alabama were working diligently on the educational program for the GSHE Show in January 2009 and should have the program completed by September of 2008. (2) The Louisiana Plant Materials Conference will be held at the Hammond Research Station, October 29, 2008. (3) The three day Mid South Greenhouse Growers Conference will move from early June to a two day conference in July of 2009. (4) Horticulture Field Days were held at the Burden Research Center and at the Hammond Research Station annually. For those individuals who cannot attend those field days or for those who would like a detailed record of the events, Dr. Owings would like you to respond to him if you'd like to watch a virtual field day on the computer. A detailed copy of Dr. Owings' report may be obtained by contacting the LNLA office.

Dr. Bracy continued by presenting an overview of activities being conducted at the Hammond Research Station. She encouraged Board Members to visit the grounds and to tell their business contacts of the wealth of projects on going at the Station. Current Studies included: (1) Use of PGRs to control the growth and increase branching of Loropetalum and azalea in the landscape; (2) Pruning effects on flowering and growth of 'Knockout' rose; (3) Using ornamental plant phenology data to target pest management and reduce pesticide use; (4) Control effects of two biopesticides on western flower thrip; (5) Shelf-life of impatiens affected by PGRs; (6) Liriope variety evaluation; (7) Landscape rose variety evaluation; (8) Ornamental pepper variety evaluation. Completed studies included: (1) Ornamental plant tolerance to Certainty herbicide in the landscape; (2) Screening of native and non-evasive ornamentals for runoff mitigation; (3) PGRs to improve branching of woody ornamentals; (4) Daylily rust prevention with biofungicides.

Dr. Bracy indicated that visitors to the station may want to take the 'Hammond Research Station Walking Tour'. A handout will be provided to visitors so they could see and understand various research areas on the station. Lastly, Dr. Bracy encouraged everyone to attend The Garden Stroll Saturday, August 2, 2008, 8 A.M. till noon to see the largest herbaceous ornamental plant trial in Louisiana and it will be open to the public. Pat Newman suggested that Regina invite Ag. Commissioner, Mike Strain to The Garden Stroll and any other Field Days.

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Fennell asked Rusty Ruckstuhl to discuss the funding requests. Rusty indicated that the Horticultural Research Institute (HRI) had made a \$250.00 donation and since information from the journal was used in the LNLA Newsletter, it would be a good investment. The funding committee approved the \$250.00 request. Next, the Louisiana 4-H Foundation was requesting \$1,200.00 to help sponsor the Horticulture Judging Contest winners on an awards trip to Orlando, FL. Much discussion ensued and it was suggested that Dan Gill of the 4-H Foundation an LNLA sponsorship or award to help fund the educational aspect of the Horticulture Judging Contest. Tom had spoken with the Foundation, a determination to fund the request would be made at a later Board Meeting.

Fennell asked Andy Blumberg, with Blumberg and Associates, Inc., to make a Surety Bond (Employee Dishonesty) proposal, re: the LNLA Articles of Incorporation, to the Board. The proposal cost was \$792.00 per year and covers liability at any LNLA medical expenses, damage to office or LNLA property and Employee Dishonesty. Andy also suggested that the Board cover Directors and Officers liability for \$1,389.00 per year extra.

Fennell then asked Mike Misuraca, with Meadowbrook Inc., to make the same proposal. Basically, the proposals were very similar for the same items for a cost of \$1,457.85 per year. Mike also suggested that LNLA have Directors and Officers liability but made a quote.

Fennell called all quotes. Danny LaFleur motioned, seconded by Monty Ingle's to Table the Directors and Officers liability at that time. Rusty Ruckstuhl then motioned, seconded by Monty Ingle's to accept the \$792.00 per year quote from Blumberg and Associates, Inc. covering Employee Dishonesty, personal and property liability as stated above. Motion carried.

Fennell asked Wayne Orton, Vice President of the Louisiana Irrigation Association to discuss the trial, year long LNLA - LIA merger to determine if it would continue. Wayne indicated that it has been a very good relationship and one that was vital for the survival of LIA. He indicated that he and the LIA Board would like for it to continue.

Questions arose and the primary concern was whether LNLA wanted to merge legally with LIA as Susan Webb, CPA had indicated they would have to if it were to continue. After more discussion the Board went on to other business and with no motion on the merger ended. Consequently, LIA will be a separate entity entirely and LNLA will no longer have any formal, business relationship with LIA. Tom Fennell indicated that, apparently LNLA assisted LIA when it really needed help and now that LIA was functioning on its own the one year trial merger served its purpose and it was no longer necessary to continue. Tom further stated that LNLA would be happy to assist LIA in any way in the future if help were needed.

Fennell asked Craig Roussel to give an update on LDAF. Craig introduced newly appointed Ansel Rankins, Assistant Director of Feed and Quarantine. Dr. Mark LeBlanc had resigned to take a position with the Feed and Fertilizer testing lab on the LSU campus. Craig and Ansel will take his place. Craig indicated that there was no longer a license for Landscape Contracting or Landscape Services and that the two licenses have been combined into one - Landscape Horticulturist and this became law in early June. The fines have been increased. The first offense fine for anyone brought before the Horticulture Commission and found guilty was \$250.00. The second offence fine was \$500.00 and the third offence fine was \$1000.00. This became law in early June and anyone may access the Horticulture Commission decisions on line at www.ldaf.state.la.us.

Fennell indicated that Citrus Greening, a devastating disease of citrus, had been confirmed in Orleans Parish. It was spread by grafting or by the feeding of the Asian Citrus Psyllid, an insect that had fed on infected citrus. The Psyllid had been confirmed in all Louisiana citrus growing areas but the Citrus Greening disease only had been confirmed in New Orleans.

Fennell further indicated that Emily Stitch, Horticulture Commission member representing the Landscape Horticulturist businesses, had resigned and that LNLA needed to provide LDAF with three nominees to replace her.

The Board recommended Rusty Ruckstuhl as their top choice, followed by Tom Fennell, and Severn C. Doughty, Sr. was their third choice.

President Fennell proceeded to discuss the formation of the LNLA Scholarship & Research Fund Foundation. The first consideration was to set up the Board of Directors and Officers. Board Members and Officers recommended and they agreed were Tom Fennell, Danny LaFleur, Rusty Ruckstuhl, Frances Thorne and Dr. Allen Owings, President, Pete Newton, Vice President, Monty Ingle's, Treasurer, Pat Newman and Executive Secretary, Severn C. Doughty, Sr. Albert Durio motioned, seconded by Monty Ingle's, to accept the slate of officers by acclamation. Motion passed.

Tom asked for suggestions for the Foundation's name. Several were mentioned and Pete Newton motioned, seconded by Rusty Ruckstuhl, to accept Louisiana Nursery Landscape Foundation for Scholarship and Research (LNLFSR). Motioned passed. Tom then asked Severn to complete the Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws and Conflict of Interest Policy and to submit it to the newly formed Board for corrections or additions. Severn agreed and Tom suggested that we use the existing forms for Grant Applicants, Outline for Grant Proposal and Grant Proposal Summary Sheet. All of the above should be completed by the October 15, 2008 Board Meeting at which time the Board would vote on the Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws and Conflict of Interest Policy. After approval Susan Webb,

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CPA would be asked to acquire the EIN #, paperwork to submit to the LA Secretary of State to establish a non-profit Corporation and finally file with IRS for 501(c)3 status.

Tom Fennell asked if Debbie Head would chair the Nominating Committee and asked if Albert Durio, Dr. Allen Owings and Beth Perkins would serve. All present agreed. Tom then asked if the committee would begin a search for the 2009 – 2011 Board Members. Those members whose terms expire in 2009 were Debbie Head, Pete Newton, Frances Thorne, and Rick Cicero. Severn handed the Board a list of LNLA Members who indicated on the recent survey that they would be willing to serve on the Board. The committee could select some names from the list to help fill the Board Member slots and also recommend a Vice President nominee. Lastly, Tom asked the committee to begin the search for the 2009 award recipients. Dr. Owings indicated via email that he normally sends out the Scholarship Applications in October with a deadline of December 15th and that would occur again this year.

Severn handed out the last set of survey results to all Board Members and they would be published in his column in the 3rd Quarter Newsletter.

Severn then handed each Board Member a copy of the Annual Conflict of Interest Policy Statement for everyone to read and sign acknowledging that they understood the policy and they agreed with it. Everyone signed it and it would be filled.

Tom Fennell moved on to New Business and asked Severn to ask for breakfast suggestions for the Breakfast Hospitality at the Texas Expo. Pat Newman said she would review the choices and chose the best selection for the money.

Next, Tom Fennell asked Severn to discuss LNLA Honorary Membership. As of May 8, 2008 there were 20 individuals in our data bank listed as Honorary. Severn wanted to know what the criterion was for Honorary status and whether Honorary was a good category name. Dr. Owings, via email, indicated that the Board voted on a list of Honorary Members many, many, many years ago but that Allen could not find the list. Consequently, he devised a list in 2002 of 19 names but the Board never officially approved the list. Severn indicated that there should be criteria for Honorary status and he felt the Board should approve all Honorary Members based on those criteria. Possible criteria points would be: years of service to LNLA, years of service in education closely related to LNLA, outstanding contribution to the 'Green Industry', to name a few. Other category names could be: Hall of Fame Member, Lifetime Member and Emeritus Member in addition to Honorary Member. Tom asked everyone to consider these points and they would be discussed at the next Board Meeting.

The next topic under New Business was storage of LNLA paperwork. Severn indicated that the many boxes of LNLA paperwork was overtaking his garage and asked if anyone had storage space to put the multitude of boxes. No one did. Next, Severn suggested that LNLA could purchase a small storage building and that it could be placed in Severn's back yard. It would be the property of LNLA and would go to the next Executive Secretary after Severn. After short discussion Danny LaFleur motioned, seconded by Monty Ingle's that LNLA purchase a storage building for no more that \$1,200.00. Motioned carried.

The last topic on the agenda was a number of members wanted LNLA to visit with Commissioner, Mike Strain and encourage he and LDAF to identify those non-licensed individuals doing work in the state and fine them. In the recent survey many comments were made pertaining to non-licensed individuals competing and underbidding licensed professionals. The Board discussed the topic and felt that the best way to handle this was to encourage LNLA Members, through articles in the newsletter, to monitor individuals they see working throughout the state and if they don't know those working, to get specific information i.e. license plate number, ask for their name and Horticulture or Irrigation license number, their Occupational license number, location where they were working and call an agent with LDAF to investigate.

Not on the agenda but Severn wanted clarification and permission to attend the Nursery & Landscape Association Executives of North America's fall meeting, October 5-7, 2008 in Las Vegas, Nevada. The last one Severn attended was in Dallas, TX, October of 2006. He indicated LNLA was a member of this organization and that invaluable information was shared at these meetings pertaining to association business affairs, labor issues, government regulations and much more. After brief discussion Pat Newman motioned, seconded by Danny LaFleur, to send Severn to the meeting and his travel expenses were not to exceed \$1,500.00. Motion carried.

After several announcement items were handed out and there being no more business, Danny LaFleur motioned seconded by Pat Newman, to adjourn the meeting. Motion carried and the meeting concluded at 2:42 P.M.

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to young people interested in agriculture at LSU and other institutions. Currently, an endowed fund in the LSU Foundation provides for an annual scholarship in the College of Agriculture.

Thank you (LNLA) again for supporting the LCAAA. We hope to continue our partnership and pledge to continue to provide the best of extension programming efforts to the farmers and ranchers of Louisiana.

Sincerely, James Devillier, East Feliciana Parish County Agent

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brown sheath for a dead spear leaf.

Two juvenile queen palms have been diagnosed with the Texas Phoenix palm decline phytoplasma. Extensive root decay early in disease development was a common symptom to both palms. Leaf necrosis was exhibited on the lowest leaves first and continued upward through the canopy. It is not yet clear when the spear leaf dies. The symptoms observed were distinctly different from *Fusarium* decline, another new disease of queen palms. See http://flrec.ifas.ufl.edu/palm_prod/pdfs/New-Disease-Queen-Palms-Mexican-Fan-Palms-July.pdf for information on this disease.

Initial diagnosis is based on the palm symptoms described above. Since the phytoplasma is not culturable, a molecular diagnostic test is used to confirm the presence of the pathogen. If pathogen confirmation is necessary, contact your local county Extension office (<http://solutionsforyourlife.ufl.edu/map>) for information on sample submission and cost of laboratory diagnosis. This information is also located on the FLREC web site (<http://flrec.ifas.ufl.edu/pdfs/LY-TPPD-Trunk-Sampling.pdf>). Sampling is accomplished by boring into the trunk - this requires a drill with a long, large diameter drill bit. Do not obtain samples without first obtaining the complete set of instructions. The quality of the sample is critical for an accurate diagnosis.

It is currently not known how early in the disease cycle the phytoplasma can be detected via trunk tissue sampling. It is not detectable in palms that are not exhibiting symptoms. In other words, it is not possible to determine if a palm has been infected by the phytoplasma prior to symptom development. The phytoplasma may not be detectable until the spear leaf dies. The molecular test is probably best used to confirm the presence of the disease in a nursery or community in order to devise a management program for remaining susceptible *Phoenix* palms.

If the spear leaf has died, the palm should be removed as soon as possible. Death of the spear leaf indicates the apical meristem (bud) has died, so no new growth will occur. Although lower leaves may remain green for a number of months after the spear leaf dies, it is in the best interest of the nursery grower or the community to remove this infectious palm as soon as possible. The diseased palm serves as a source of the phytoplasma that can be transmitted to healthy *Phoenix* palms by an insect vector. If other Texas Phoenix palm decline symptoms are present but the spear leaf has not died, therapeutic treatment of the disease may be achieved by application of the antibiotic oxytetracycline HCl (often referred to as OTC) administered to palms by liquid injection into the trunk. Treatments would continue for the life of the palm on a 4-month treatment schedule.

The most effective use of the antibiotic is as a preventive treatment to protect susceptible palms when Texas Phoenix palm decline is known to occur in the area. Again, treatments should be made every 4 months. Only susceptible palms should receive these treatments.

The only source for the oxytetracycline HCl, an EPA-registered product, is TreeSaver® (<http://www.palmtree saver.com>). The product is for distribution and use only in Florida. Please read and follow label directions. The web site for the company provides helpful hints for successful use of this product.

As with lethal yellowing, disease management of Texas Phoenix palm decline via control of the vector (planthopper) population is not recommended, especially since the vector is unknown at this time. Use of host resistance represents the most practical long-term solution. However, the complete palm host range of this phytoplasma is not known.

References

- Harrison, N. A., M. Womack, M. L. Carpio. 2002. Detection and characterization of a lethal yellowing (16SrIV) group phytoplasma in Canary Island date palms affected by lethal decline in Texas. *Plant Disease* 86:676-681.
- McCoy, R. E. 1975. Effect of oxytetracycline dose and stage of disease development on remission of lethal yellowing in coconut palm. *Plant Disease* 59:717-720.
- McCoy, R. E. 1982. Use of tetracycline antibiotics to control yellows diseases. *Plant Disease* 66:539-542.

Footnotes

1. This document is PP243, one of a series of the Plant Pathology Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Original publication date November, 2007. Visit the EDIS Web Site at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.
2. Nigel A. Harrison, associate professor, Department of Plant Pathology; Monica L. Elliott, professor, Department of Plant Pathology; Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center--Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

October 2008 - August 2009

- Oct 10** **SELNA Trade Show & Open House**
Castine Center at Pelican Park, Mandeville, LA.
Contact: Annie Coco, (P) 985.748.9381,
(f) acoco@agcenter.lsu.edu
- Oct 9-12** **American Community Gardening Association Conf.**
St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, LA
Contact: Karen Blackburn (f) kblackburn@agcenter.lsu.edu
- Oct 15** **LNLA Board Meeting**
McGee's Landing, Henderson, LA
Contact: Severn C. Doughty, Sr. (P) 318.872.4677
(f) scd357@cmaccess.com
- Oct 17-18** **20th Annual Southern Garden Symposium**
St. Francisville, LA
Contact: Lucie Cassity (P) 225.635.3738
(W) www.stfrancisvillefestivals.com
- Oct 18-19** **New Orleans Fall Garden Festival**
City Park Botanical Gardens, New Orleans, LA
Contact: Karen Blackburn, (P) 504.838.1170
(f) kblackburn@agctr.lsu.edu
- Oct 19-22** **International Plant Propagator's Society**
Omni Hotel, Charlottesville, VA
Contact: Ronnie Stisher, (P) 205.967.7896
(f) rstisher@aol.com
- Oct 23** **Wine & Roses**
Burden Center, Baton Rouge, LA
Contact: Pat Hegwood (f) chegwood@agcenter.lsu.edu
- Oct 29** **Louisiana Plant Materials Conference 9am-4pm**
Hammond Research Station, Hammond, LA
Contact: Allen Owings (P) 985.543.4125,
(f) aowings@agctr.lsu.edu
- Nov 6** **NOWLAN**
American Rose Center, Shreveport, LA
Contact: Severn C. Doughty, Sr. (P) 318.872.4677
(f) scd357@cmaccess.com
- Nov 13-14** **Certified Nursery & Landscape Professional Training**
LSU AgCenter Desoto Parish 4-H Center, Grand Cane, LA
Contact: Dan Gill (P) 225.578.2413 (f) dgill@agctr.lsu.edu
- Dec 10** **LNLA Board Meeting**
Prejean's Restaurant, Bordeaux Room
3480 I-49 North, Lafayette, LA
Contact: Severn C. Doughty, Sr. (P) 318.872.4677
(f) scd357@cmaccess.com

- Jan 29-31** **Gulf States Horticulture Expo**
Arthur Outlaw Conventnion Center, Mobile, AL
Contact: www.gshc.org
- Feb 12-13** **SNA Trade Show & Research Conference**
Cobb Galleria Centre, Atlanta, GA.
Contact: www.sna.org
- Aug 14-16** **TNLA Texas Nursery & Landscape Expo**
Dallas Convention Center, Dallas, TX
Contact: www.txnla.org
- April 4** **SFA Mast Arboretum Open House**
Contact: Elyce Rodewald, (P) 936-468-1832
Hotel reservations - Fredonia Hotel (P) 936-564-1234

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Harris, Barbara White, Barzanna White, Gary Knippers, Joe W. White, Six to Marque2, Charles Winstead, Waggoner Russell III, Jonathan Williams, Peter Gallagher, Marty Gallagher, Roxie Jordan, Mark Murphey, Gary Kennedy and Severn C. Doughty, Sr.

Our special thanks to Dr. Peter Gallagher who agreed to host the meeting, Dr. Mark Murphey for cooking the delicious Pig Roast; it was perfect, Dr. Gary Kennedy, Department Chair at LA Tech, Marty Gallagher for all her hard work in preparing food and Roxie Jordan and the entire staff there at Tech for all the work they did to 'spruce' up Lomax Hall. I also want to extend my deepest appreciation to Irrigation Mart for sponsoring all the food.

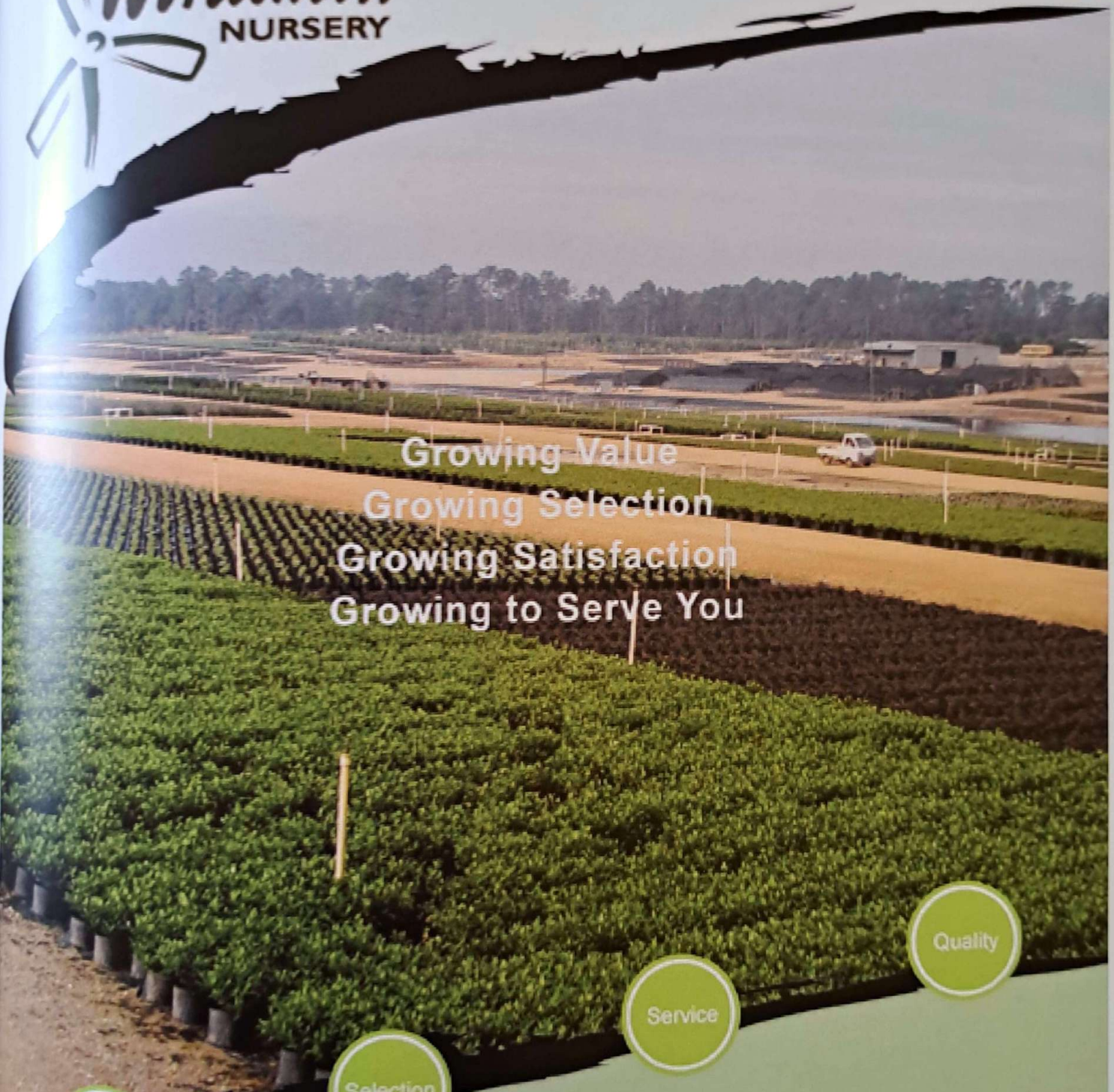
Supper was ready for 7p.m. and Dr. Peter Gallagher introduced the staff and provided a short overview of the Horticulture Program there at Tech. He then asked Dr. Kennedy to add his remarks and to 'return thanks'. After that everyone got in line for the delicious supper. Dr. Dave Creech later asked the group if they'd be interested in coming to Stephen F. Austin University, Mast Arboretum for a meeting in March or April of 2009. He will sponsor the meal, conduct a tour of the arboretum and have 'give away plants' to take home for those in attendance. The group decided to have the meeting on a Saturday and that would provide everyone plenty of time to look around. A date will be provided later and everyone will be advised of it several weeks in advance. It will also be posted in the LNLA Newsletter Calendar and posted on the LNLA website, www.lnla.org.

The final meeting of 2008 will be held at the American Rose Center, 8877 Jefferson Paige Rd., Shreveport, LA (take 1-20 west to Exit 5 and follow the signs to the American Rose Center). The supper will be hosted by Hoogland's Nursery, LLC and the educational program will be presented by Ms. Charlotte Haring, Rose Curator at the American Rose Center and her topic will be, 'Roses for the Southern Garden'.

The meeting concluded at around 8p.m.

The Louisiana Nursery & Landscape News is the official publication of the Louisiana Nursery & Landscape Association, Inc. Contact LNLA's Editors if you have green industry news, announcements, have questions or comments concerning it's content.

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